

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

Vol I No 210

28 October 1980

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### GENERAL

SRV Rejects UN Resolution on Kampuchea	A 1
Vietnamese Press Statement [RENMIN RIBAO 23 Oct]	A 1
RENMIN RIBAO Commentator [26 Oct]	A 1
XINHUA Correspondent	A 3
UNESCO Conference Rebuffs Soviet, Afghan Delegates	A 5
UN Third Committee Wants World Conference To Fight Racism	A 5
International Paddy Soil Symposium Closes in Nanjing	A 6

### UNITED STATES

Guangzhou Official Receives Message From Los Angeles Mayor	B 1
PRC-U.S. Symposium on Chinese History Opens	B 1

### NORTHEAST ASIA

National Assembly, All Parties Dissolved in ROK	D 1
Kim Tae-chung Pleads Not Guilty at Court Martial	D 1
Vice Premier Wan Li Meets Japanese Governors	D 1

### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Reportage on Visit of Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanon	E 1
Beijing Banquet	E 1
Placing of Wreath	E 2
Conclusion of Talks	E 2
Beijing Radio Commentary	E 3
Additions to XINHUA Interviews Thai Premier	E 6
Thai Prime Minister Opens ASEAN Economic Meeting	E 6
End of Meeting	E 7
ASEAN Economic Growth	E 7
XINHUA Correspondent Notes Thai Defense Preparations	E 8
SRV Foreign Ministry Attacks UN Kampuchea Resolution	E 10
VODK Reports Attacks on Vietnamese Troops	E 10
Kampuchean Guerrillas Attack SRV Strongholds	E 11
Clashes Reported Between North, South Vietnamese Troops	E 11
Singapore's Foreign Minister Repudiates SRV, USSR	E 11
Ji Pengfei Bids Farewell to Fijian Delegation	E 12
Foreign Minister Huang Hua Meets Australian Official	E 12
Vice Premier Gu Mu Meets New Zealand Wool Experts	E 12

### WESTERN EUROPE

Premier Zhao Welcomes Netherlands Premier on Arrival	G 1
Meeting of Two Premiers	G 1
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial [28 Oct]	G 2

### EASTERN EUROPE

Wang Renzhong Meets Romanian SCINTEIA Delegation	H 1
Wang Shoudao Leads CPPCC Delegation to Yugoslavia	H 1
PLA Delegation Departs Yugoslavia for Home	H 1

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

XINHUA Assesses 'Hopeful' Signs in Gulf Conflict	I 1
Banquet Held for Somali Socialist Party Delegation	I 2
Li Qiang Holds Talks With Rwandan Commerce Minister	I 2
Meeting With Gu Mu	I 2

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Huang Hua Meets Trinidad, Tobago Delegation	J 1
Tour of Southern Cities	J 1
Yu Qiuli Meets With Canadian Oil Company Officials	J 1

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

KYODO: Trial Hearings on 'Gang' Delayed to November	L 1
Wang Renzhong, Others Attend Actor's Commemoration	L 1
Vice Education Minister Talks on Reform Schools	L 1
Ministry Reports Minority Undergraduates Increase	L 2
Mathematician's Work in Mechanical Theorems Lauded	L 3
Great Wall Vandalized; Used for Building Material	L 4
RENMIN RIBAO Discusses Primary, Secondary Contradiction [17 Oct]	L 4
Trade Unions Issue Circular on Family Planning	L 6
RENMIN RIBAO Report on Chai Jinchuan Case [18 Oct]	L 7
CCP Circular on Propaganda Work for Marriage Law	L 8
[RENMIN RIBAO 25 Oct]	
National Forum on Literary, Art Theory Held in Tianjin	L 9
Further Report, Forum Conclusion	L 9
Beijing Writers, Artists Suggest Literary, Art Reform	L 9
Architect on Housing Projects in Rural Areas	L 10
Further Report	L 11
RENMIN RIBAO Commentary [27 Oct]	L 12
Correction to HONGQI Opposing Patriarchal Workstyle	L 13
Correction to Conference on Reuniting Separated Couples	L 13
Briefs: Linguistics Society; Particle Accelerator Society	L 13

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Zhang Jingfu Addresses Anhui Afforestation Meeting	O 1
Jiangsu CPPCC Standing Committee Meets 18-22 October	O 1
Jiangxi People's Congress Session Concludes	O 2
Shandong Establishes Company With Overseas Chinese	O 3
Shanghai University Students Back Changsha Protest [AFP]	O 3
Chen Guodong at Shanghai United Front Work Conference	O 4
Briefs: Shandong Cotton Procurement	O 4

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Tries Personnel for Assisting Illegal Emigrants	P 1
Further Reportage on Hubei Flood, Recovery Efforts	P 1
Governor Visits Disaster Area	P 2

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Chi Biqing Attends Guizhou Militia Congress	Q 1
Guizhou Governor on Reforming Economic System	Q 1
Sichuan Holds Conference on Military Recruitment	Q 2
Sichuan's Tan Qilong on Agricultural Capital Construction	Q 2
Briefs: Guizhou Aluminum Plant; Xizang Exchange	Q 3
Fair; Xizang New Teachers; Yunnan	
CPPCC Vice Chairman	

## NORTH REGION

Beijing Factory Director Responsibility System	R 1
Shanxi Holds Industrial Production Conference	R 1
Briefs: Nei Monggol Scientific Lectures	R 2

## NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Begins Enlistment of Educated Youths	S 1
Heilongjiang Meeting on Enterprises' Decisionmaking Power	S 1
Jilin Deputies, CPPCC Members Discuss Various Issues	S 2
[JILIN RIBAO 23 Oct]	
Jilin Forum on Joint Farm-Industry-Commerce Ventures	S 3
Jilin: Changchun Convenes Employment Conference	S 4
Liaoning Delegation To Mark PRC's Entry Into Korean War	S 5
Li Desheng Attends Shenyang Theatrical Performance	S 5
LIAONING RIBAO Calls for Supervision of Policy Relaxation [27 Oct]	S 5

## NORTHWEST REGION

Qinghai: Banqen Erdini Urges Dalai Lama To Return	T 1
Qinghai CPPCC Session Concludes 21 October	T 1
Qinghai CPPCC Standing Committee Meets 21 October	T 1
Ma Wenrui Addresses Shaanxi Organs' Party Congress	T 2
Ma Wenrui Addresses Shaanxi Rural Responsibility Meeting	T 3
Xinjiang's Wang Feng Calls Conference on Grain	T 5

SRV REJECTS UN RESOLUTION ON KAMPUCHEA

Vietnamese Press Statement

HK270944 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 80 P 6

[Study notes by Wen Qing (2429 3237): "The Chicken Is Stewed but Its Beak Is Still Hard"]

[Text] "The chicken is stewed--the entire body is thoroughly cooked--but its beak is still hard." This proverb is used to describe people who try to defend themselves by sophistry although they know that justice is not on their side. The current Vietnamese authorities are typical examples of such people.

By a majority of 74 votes to 35, the 35th UN General Assembly rejected the amendment proposed by the Soviet Union and Vietnam in an attempt to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimate seat at the United Nations. As soon as the voting was over, the Vietnamese delegation issued a press "statement," attacking the UN for voting "against UN principle." It is quite obvious that the Vietnamese delegation had prepared this statement before the voting. Otherwise, it would not have been possible for them to draft, print and issue such a statement within a few minutes, however efficient their staff at the United Nations and however modern their printing machines are. This shows that the Vietnamese authorities were aware of their own limitations. Had they not realized their own mistakes and isolation, would they have racked their brains to prepare this statement?

Vietnam's hegemonistic ambitions and expansionist actions have caused its people to live in poverty and its isolation in the world. However, it is still relying on the Soviet support and using its hard beak to quibble. It has neither realized its mistakes nor shown repentance. It seems that Vietnam is extremely happy to see itself become a stewed chicken in the pot of the Soviet global strategy.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

HK270936 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Commentator's article: "Vietnamese Troop Withdrawal Is the Key to Solving the Kampuchea Issue"]

[Text] On 22 October, the UN General Assembly passed the resolution on the "Kampuchean situation" put forth by the 5 ASEAN nations and 25 other countries by an overwhelming majority of 97 to 23 votes. The resolution reiterated that resolutions of the last General Assembly on the Kampuchean question must be implemented. It called for the convocation of an international conference early next year with the participation of all conflicting parties in Kampuchea and others concerned. The resolution pointed out: The international conference must, first of all, discuss the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea within a specific time frame to be verified by the United Nations; assure free elections in Kampuchea under the supervision of the United Nations; and guarantee to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. The resolution mirrors the ardent aspirations of the majority of the countries in the world to uphold justice and oppose hegemony. It is also another ignominious defeat for the Soviet Union and Vietnam following the failure of their plot to unseat Democratic Kampuchea at the 35th UN General Assembly session.

Despite the adoption of the resolution on the Kampuchean problem at the 34th UN General Assembly session last year the Vietnamese authorities refused to implement it by not withdrawing their troops from Kampuchea, and went even further by intruding into Thailand and threatening peace and security in Southeast Asia. This fact proves that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops is the key to the solution of the Kampuchean problem. However, judging from the attitude of the Soviet Union and Vietnam at the UN debates and voting, the prospect for holding an international conference early next year is gloomy.



Vietnam and the Soviet Union do not admit that a Kampuchean problem exists. They vainly tried to use the nonexistent "China threat" to distract people's attention from the Kampuchean situation and voted against the resolution put forth by the ASEAN countries and other countries in the General Assembly. In a statement on 23 October, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry flatly rejected the UN resolution on convening an international conference. Because the Vietnamese authorities are taking the stubborn stand of paying no attention to the justified desire of the majority of countries in the world, there is little possibility of solving the Kampuchean problem through international meetings.

The ASEAN countries, like the majority of countries in the world, long for peace. They have exerted untiring efforts to realize their consistent position of making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. Through the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, Soviet influence was introduced into Southeast Asia. This has undermined peace and stability in Southeast Asia and has subjected the security of the ASEAN countries to grave threat. To restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the ASEAN countries have firmly opposed the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and threat to Thailand in accordance with the objectives and principles of the UN Charter, while actively seeking a just solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Resolutions on the Kampuchean problem were adopted by the UN General Assembly at the 34th and 35th sessions due to the great efforts of the ASEAN countries. But these efforts by ASEAN got no response from the Vietnamese authorities. If Vietnamese aggressor troops do not withdraw totally from Kampuchea, the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea can in no way be guaranteed, the Kampuchean people cannot exercise their right to self-determination to solve their own problems without outside interference, and other countries cannot give international guarantees of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. Then, how could a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem be realized? How could the ardent aspirations of the ASEAN countries and all other justice-upholding countries and peoples for withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea come true?

The Chinese Government has always maintained that in order to solve the Kampuchean problem, the Vietnamese authorities must pull out all their troops from Kampuchea, let the Kampuchean people solve their problems without outside interference and restore Kampuchea's status of independence, neutrality and non-alignment. During the current session of the General Assembly, Huang Hua, head of the Chinese delegation, further solemnly declared that to maintain the independence of Kampuchea and peace in Asia and the world, China is willing to join other countries concerned in making the following common international pledge: that it will not occupy Kampuchean territory nor use its territory to infringe on the independence and sovereignty of other countries in the region and will not interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea in any manner.

China's stand and pledge on the Kampuchean issue are open and aboveboard. The Vietnamese authorities have tried to spread the rumour of so-called "China threat" in Southeast Asia, in an attempt to undermine the friendly ties between China and Southeast Asian countries. This is simply a vain attempt.

The Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea is by no means an isolated and accidental event. It is a step taken by Vietnam in its quest for regional hegemony in Southeast Asia and likewise a major step taken by the Soviet Union in its bid to expand into this region and complete its global strategic deployment. They will never give up their aggression lightly nor will they withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea automatically. Therefore, the pressing task now is to step up support for the anti-Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, to create a situation in the country in which the aggressors are placed on tenterhooks so as to force them to change their stand of refusing to leave Kampuchea. This will lay the foundation for the convocation and success of an international conference. In the past year, the situation of the armed struggle against Vietnam in Kampuchea has been developing and the more than 200,000 invading army is bogged down in a quagmire. The political and economic chaos in Vietnam has been growing worse. This shows that strengthening aid to the anti-Vietnamese struggle of the patriotic armed forces in Kampuchea is an effective measure to bring about a just solution to the Kampuchean problem.

The Vietnamese authorities had planned to put forth a draft resolution entitled "Resolution on Peace, Stability and Cooperation in Southeast Asia" in the current General Assembly to mislead the public and counter the draft resolution on the "Kampuchean situation" presented by the ASEAN nations and other countries. However, only a handful seconded that draft resolution, while the ASEAN countries presented amendments to the Vietnamese draft resolution. After the proposed resolution of the ASEAN nations and 25 other countries was passed with an overwhelming majority, Vietnamese authorities were aware of the unfavorable reception. They then dared not mention their draft resolution again. However, with ulterior motives in mind, they proposed negotiations between the five ASEAN nations on the one hand and the three Indochinese states on the other. This was a fraud to negate the current General Assembly's resolution on holding an international conference to discuss the question of troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. This trick of the Vietnamese authorities was naturally opposed by the ASEAN countries. This again put Vietnam in a dejected and dishonorable position. Until now, all three rounds of struggle on the Kampuchean question in the General Assembly ended up in Vietnam's failure. This shows how unpopular the Soviet Union and Vietnam's enforcement of hegemonism in Southeast Asia is.

Although the Vietnamese invaders are very isolated and bogged down by numerous difficulties, they will surely put up a desperate fight with the support of the Soviet Union. However, if the Vietnamese authorities continue to ignore UN resolutions and persist in opposing the international community, their true features will be exposed even more and this will mobilize people the world over to conduct struggles against them. Although the road of safeguarding world peace is tortuous, the elimination of hegemonism is inevitable. People must have confidence in this.

XINHUA Correspondent

OW270503 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1557 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Ji Ying: "Self-Exposure"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--The UN General Assembly recently adopted a resolution on the "Kampuchean situation" by an overwhelming majority of 97 votes. The resolution sponsored by 30 nations, including the ASEAN nations, calls for an international conference to discuss the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and ways and means of letting the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without external interference. This shows that an overwhelming number of nations in the world call for an early and just solution to the Kampuchean issue and eagerly wish peace and stability restored in Southeast Asia. However, this resolution met with opposition, attack and rejection by the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The Vietnamese authorities had the impudence to declare that "there is no Kampuchean issue and therefore there is no need to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean issue," and said they would refuse to attend the international conference on solving the Kampuchean issue. This attitude taken by the Vietnamese authorities has exposed their recently trumpeted claims--that they are striving to contribute to the "peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia"--as utterly false.

The Vietnamese authorities have given various arguments as excuses for refusing to carry out the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly. One major argument is: "There is no Kampuchean issue," but there are "still some differences" between the countries in Indochina and the ASEAN countries, and the ASEAN nations should have "dialogue," "talks," and "cooperation" with Vietnam. In creating this argument, the Vietnamese authorities attempt to evade the central point at issue. The objective fact is that Vietnam has invaded Kampuchea thereby seriously threatening the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. This is the central point at issue.

The ASEAN nations are not on the other side of the conflict with Vietnam, but they are the victims of Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. Without mentioning the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea, unless more than 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea, how can there be peace in Kampuchea? How can peace and stability be restored in Southeast Asia? And what is the point in holding a "dialogue" or "talks" as proposed by Vietnam?

Another Vietnamese argument is: Only the "four-point proposals" adopted at the "conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese nations at Vientiane" provides the "proper ways for safeguarding peace, stability and cooperation among the Southeast Asian nations," and no other proposals are acceptable. Before the resolution on the "Kampuchean situation" was adopted at the current session of the UN General Assembly, Ha Van Lau, Vietnamese chief delegate, termed the adoption of this resolution as "forcing on us, in the name of the United Nations, a decision that runs counter to the national interests and legitimate will of the people of the three Indochinese nations." Later, he once again said in a threatening tone that "forcing on others a resolution that is to the advantage of some nations but at the disadvantage of other nations will only lead to confrontation."

After the UN General Assembly adopted the resolution on the "Kampuchean situation," the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued a statement that the Vietnamese Government would "flatly refuse" the resolution declaring that only the "four-point proposals" would provide the "proper ways." Public opinion has long exposed that the "four-point proposals" by Vietnam, instead of providing any "proper ways," aim at forcing the ASEAN nations and the world to accept the fait accompli created by the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. Such proposals will never bring peace to Southeast Asia but will only aggravate the tension in this area.

Vietnam has one more argument: The aggression in Kampuchea is termed as its "sacred right of self-defense." What "sacred right of self-defense" is it to dispatch more than 200,000 aggressor troops into Kampuchea and keep them there? This is plain aggression. If we agree that such an absurd argument holds water, then there will be no borders between nations and Vietnam will be allowed this "sacred right of self-defense" to dispatch troops into any country.

Vietnam has yet another argument--"Chinese threats to Kampuchea,"--saying that "as long as Chinese threats continue to exist, Vietnamese armed troops will have to stay in Kampuchea." These so-called "Chinese threats" are simply excuses fabricated by the Vietnamese authorities for holding on to Kampuchea. China has taken a clear stand on the Kampuchean issue. China supports the resolutions on the Kampuchean issue adopted at the two sessions of the UN General Assembly and wishes for the Kampuchean issue to be solved as soon as possible by taking various measures, including the holding of an international conference to discuss ways and means of solving the issue. China has persistently held that all Vietnamese troops must be withdrawn from Kampuchea and that the Kampuchean people should be free to decide their own destiny without any outside interference.

In the interest of safeguarding the independence of Kampuchea and peace in Asia and the world, China will be ready to join other countries concerned in an international guarantee that the territory of Kampuchea shall not be occupied nor used to encroach on the independence and sovereignty of other countries in the region, nor shall there be any form of interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

With these absurd arguments, the Vietnamese authorities vainly attempt to deny their crime of invading Kampuchea, evade condemnations by international society and refuse to carry out the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly. The Vietnamese authorities' contempt for the just demand of the international society as well as their obstinate clinging to their own course will only further expose their features of aggression and expansion and thereby isolate them further in international society.



## UNESCO CONFERENCE REBUFFS SOVIET, AFGHAN DELEGATES

OW280805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--The Soviet representative and that of the Kabul regime received an outright rebuff when they demanded at the UNESCO conference here this morning that Akhtar Mohammed Paktiawal's speech be removed from the conference records.

Paktiawal, who was the acting leader of the delegation sent by the Afghan regime to the conference, delivered a speech at a meeting of the Fourth Committee on October 25 accusing the Soviet Union of occupying his country and repudiating the Babrak Karmal regime installed by the Soviets. He then left here for Munich and sought political asylum in the Federal Republic of Germany.

At the plenary session this morning, an Afghan representative read a cable from Kabul saying that Paktiawal, in delivering a speech in disagreement with the Karmal regime's position, had "betrayed his motherland." The cable informed the conference that Paktiawal had been stripped of his former official status and demanded that a paragraph on his speech be removed from the Fourth Committee's report to the conference.

The paragraph in question reads:

"He referred to the situation in his country, which was the victim of external intervention, and to the risk which that represented for its cultural heritage--for the protection of which UNESCO's assistance would be necessary and the preservation of its cultural values."

The U.S. representative in his statement rejected the demand. He said that Paktiawal did make the speech and it was a fact. How could it be omitted in the report, he asked.

The Soviet representative instead of answering Paktiawal's accusation raised the question of procedure. He said that since Paktiawal was stripped of his status, his speech was null and void. He also urged an immediate end to the discussion on the issue.

Chairman of the Fourth Committee and Senegalese representative Thiam retorted that when Paktiawal delivered the speech, he had not yet been stripped of his status and his speech should certainly be recorded in the report. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany supported Chairman Thiam's view.

The unreasonable demand raised by the Kabul regime and backed by the Soviet representative was turned down by the plenary session. Chairman of the plenary session and Deputy Prime Minister of Yugoslavia Ivo Margan ruled that the statements made at today's session together with the cable from Kabul would be recorded in the minutes.

## UN THIRD COMMITTEE WANTS WORLD CONFERENCE TO FIGHT RACISM

OW280738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--The UN Third Committee (social, humanitarian and cultural) this morning approved a draft resolution which would have the General Assembly decide to convene in 1983 a second world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination.

The first world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination was held in Geneva in August 1978. The main purpose of a second conference would be to formulate specific measures to ensure the full implementation of United Nations' decisions on racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.



The assembly would also call once again upon all governments which had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own enterprises in southern Africa, to put an end to such enterprises forthwith; and call upon all states to adopt measures declaring punishable by law the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and prejudice, including neo-nazi and fascist organizations, the resolution says.

#### INTERNATIONAL PADDY SOIL SYMPOSIUM CLOSES IN NANJING

OW241640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Nanjing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--A paddy soil symposium closed here today after extensive discussions on how pedology should help increase rice production.

Sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the six-day symposium was the first international meeting ever held on that subject. More than 200 scientists from 15 countries and international organizations attended.

Papers submitted by Chinese pedologists on the nature, genesis and classification and other questions relating to paddy soil drew much attention at the symposium.

Professor D.J. Greenland, deputy director of the International Rice Research Institute, said he found that many problems in Asia's rice production has been studied in China. "Many of them are what we are trying to solve," he said.

Professor Xiong Yi, director of the Nanjing Institute of Pedology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, drew attention to the view of Chinese scientists that paddy soil is an independent type of soil that has undergone changes in physical, chemical and biochemical properties after being flooded and dried.

This is different from the view generally held that paddy soil is but a form of primitive soil utilized in a different way.

A great impact has been made by man on the formation and the properties of paddy soil through cultivation, fertilization and irrigation, Xiong Yi said. Research on this question is important to rice production, he added.

Altogether 133 papers were presented at the symposium. Starting tomorrow, part of the scientists will go on a one-week study tour of the Taihu Lake area, one of the major rice-growing areas in China.

GUANGZHOU OFFICIAL RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM LOS ANGELES MAYOR

OW250130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0116 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--Mayor of Los Angeles Thomas Bradley has sent a message to Yang Shangkun, chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, China, expressing regrets on events which have led to a break in negotiations between Guangzhou and Los Angeles to establish a friendship city relationship, according to reports from sources concerned.

On October 10, 1980, President John Ferraro, acting upon a resolution of the Los Angeles City Council in disregard of strong opposition and warning in advance by the Chinese Government and people, presided over a ceremony at which the same day was declared "The Day of the Republic of China" and the so-called "national flag" of the Taiwan authorities was hoisted.

In view of the above-mentioned unfriendly acts, Yang Shangkun sent a message to Bradley on October 14 informing him that the preliminary agreement on establishing friendly city-to-city relations between Guangzhou and Los Angeles previously concluded is now null and void owing to the disruption of the U.S. side.

In the message to Yang Shangkun, Bradley said: "I deeply regret the events which have led to a break in negotiations between Guangzhou and Los Angeles to establish a friendship city relationship. The fact that the people of China have been offended is a source of personal unhappiness to me." He said: "I shall do all within my power to heal the unfortunate breach which has occurred." He added: "It is my hope that we can resume consultations to establish a friendship city relationship between our two cities in the spirit of the joint communique of January 1, 1979, which established diplomatic relations between our two countries."

The message also said that the Los Angeles Guangzhou Committee "will be actively involved in endeavoring to repair this unfortunate development."

PRC-U.S. SYMPOSIUM ON CHINESE HISTORY OPENS

OW261542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--A Chinese-American seven-day symposium on Chinese economic and social history from the Song Dynasty (960 A.D.--1279) to the Qing Dynasty (1636-1911) opened here this afternoon. This is the first symposium of its kind ever held in the history of Sino-American academic exchanges.

The symposium was convened as a result of the 1980 exchange agreement between the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the United States Committee on Scholarly Communication With the People's Republic of China.

Thirty Chinese historians and fourteen American Sinologists will present 33 papers to the meeting. These papers relate to many important aspects of the economic and social history of the Song, Ming and Qing Dynasties in China.

Research Professor Yan Zhongping, head of the Chinese delegation and deputy director of the Institute of Economy under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, presided over today's meeting. The symposium will end on November 1.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, ALL PARTIES DISSOLVED IN ROK

OW271658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--The South Korean National Assembly and all existing political parties were dissolved today as a new "constitution" took effect, according to reports from Seoul.

The promulgation of the new "constitution" was made by Chon Tu-hwan in Seoul today, one day after the first anniversary of the assassination of Pak Chong-hui.

It was reported that a new 70-member South Korean legislative conference of national security is to be created in a day or two to act as parliament; four or five new political parties will emerge after "political activity" is allowed to resume by mid-December.

Chon Tu-hwan alleged earlier that he would head one of the new political parties to be formed.

KIM TAE-CHUNG PLEADS NOT GUILTY AT COURT MARTIAL

OW271141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--South Korean democratic personage Kim Tae-chung pleaded not guilty at South Korea's appellate court martial on 24 October and demanded that his death sentence be rescinded, according to a dispatch from Seoul.

According to a report by Western news agencies, Kim Tae-chung rejected all the charges of the South Korean authorities against him. He denied "inciting university students to stage an uprising" and "seeking to overthrow the government through violence." He said that what he opposed was Pak Chong-hui's personal rule and that he demanded the restoration of democratic rights.

Kim Tae-chung's defense attorney said at the court martial that Kim was not guilty, noting that the verdict against him lacks sufficient evidence and that "there is insufficient evidence to prove that Kim Tae-chung plotted a rebellion." They brazenly sentenced Kim Tae-chung to death on the "basis of testimony obtained from him under duress."

As Kim Tae-chung appealed the verdict of a South Korean general court martial, the South Korean appellate court martial opened a session on 24 October to hear his appeal and his attorney's defense. Kim Tae-chung's relatives, reporters and representatives of the embassies of the United States, Japan and other countries attended the session as observers.

Kim Tae-chung was sentenced to death by a South Korean general court martial on 17 September. This savage act of the South Korean authorities has been strongly condemned by many countries and by international public opinion. This forced the South Korean authorities to hear Kim Tae-chung's appeal.

VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS JAPANESE GOVERNORS

OW271512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li met and had a cordial talk with a delegation from the Japanese National Governors' association led by Mr Yasunobu Takeichi, governor of Tokushima Prefecture, in the Great Hall of the People here today.

Zhang Xiangshan and Sun Pinghua, vice-presidents of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Guo Xianrui, vice-mayor of Beijing, were present at the meeting which was followed by a dinner given by the China-Japan Friendship Association. Arriving here earlier today at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association, the delegation is scheduled to tour Chengdu, Shanghai and Hangzhou.



REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF THAI PREMIER PREM TINSULANON

Beijing Banquet

OW272029 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, gave a banquet this evening at the Great Hall of the People to warmly welcome Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and other distinguished Thai guests accompanying him on the visit.

Present were Ji Pengfei and Huang Hua, vice premiers of the State Council; Huang Zhen, minister of culture; responsible persons of the other concerned government departments; the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and the Chinese Buddhist Association.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the Chinese and Thai people.

In his speech, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: In international affairs, Thailand pursues a foreign policy of independence, peace and neutrality. Thailand, together with the other ASEAN countries, has opposed the hegemonists' aggression and expansion and has made positive contributions to upholding the UN Charter and the norms governing international relations. It has also upheld the norms preserving peace and stability in the Southeast Asia region and the rest of the world.

He said: After invading and occupying Kampuchea by force, Vietnam's wide ambitions have become larger and larger. It has continuously launched military provocations against Thailand and has even flagrantly intruded into Thai territory. Recently, it again massed a large number of troops along the Kampuchean-Thai border, strengthened its war deployment and willfully aggravated the tense situation in the Southeast Asia region. This has caused grave concern in the world.

He stressed: If the Vietnamese authorities again flagrantly disrupt the norms governing international relations and invade Thailand by force, the government and people of China will firmly stand on the side of Thailand and support its just stand of opposing aggression.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said: Tension in Southeast Asia has been caused entirely by the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. The key to the relaxation of tension in this region and a solution to the Kampuchea question lies in the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

He said: The Chinese Government supports the principled stand of the ASEAN countries on the Kampuchea question and will continue to join the ASEAN countries and all other countries that uphold justice in working collectively for a fair and reasonable solution to the Kampuchea question and for the preservation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Touching on Sino-Thai relations, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: The age-old traditional friendship between the Chinese and Thai people and the common tasks now facing them have constituted a very solid foundation for the friendly relations between the two countries. The continued strengthening of friendly relations between China and Thailand is not only beneficial to the two countries but is an important factor in preserving peace and stability in the Southeast Asia region.

In his speech at the banquet, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon pointed out: There are now crises in several parts of the world. He went on to say: Thailand is situated in Southeast Asia. Peace and stability in this region are vital to the existence, prosperity and development of Thailand. Therefore, Thailand has the right to participate actively in the preservation of peace and stability.



He pointed out: Thailand is not involved in any dispute and has in no way waged a war against Kampuchea or Vietnam. Thailand and ASEAN stand firmly by the principles of interstate relations consistent with the UN Charter, while Vietnam is the party violating the foregoing principles by sending troops to invade and occupy a neighboring country and by trying to impose a regime which has no base of approval with the Kampuchean people, the rightful owners of the country.

He stressed: A solution to the Kampuchea question must be based on the wishes of the Kampuchean people, the rightful owners of the country.

In his speech, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly relations and cooperation between Thailand and China over the past few years. He said: Thai-Chinese relations are built on the reasonable basis of common interests.

#### Placing Wreath

OW280737 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, today placed a wreath at the Monument to the Heroes of the People in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

The Thai prime minister and his party bowed low in front of the monument and then stood in silent tribute. Later, accompanied by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong, the distinguished Thai guests walked around the monument, to view the relief sculptures engraved on its base, reliefs which reflect the history of the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese people over the past 100 years.

#### Conclusion of Talks

OW280727 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and the Thai prime minister, General Prem Tinsulanon, concluded their talks in Beijing today.

Sources at the talks disclosed that in the last two days the two sides exchanged views sincerely, cordially and frankly on the situation in Southeast Asia, the Kampuchea question and the further expansion of economic and technical cooperation and trade between the two countries.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks, the sources said. They agreed that Prime Minister Prem's visit to China is deepening mutual understanding and enhancing Sino-Thai relations.

Zhao Ziyang was quoted as saying during the talks that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops is the key to or foundation for a solution to the Kampuchea question. Short of this, he said, a political solution to the Kampuchea issue would simply be out of the question, nor could Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and neutrality be guaranteed.

The Chinese premier expressed the hope that all patriotic forces in Kampuchea will place their national interests above everything and get united to resist the Vietnamese aggressors and compel them to withdraw completely. He appealed to all countries and people that uphold justice to continue supporting all the patriotic, resistance forces in Kampuchea and urge Vietnam to pull out all its occupation forces in Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can settle their own problems by themselves without any outside interference.

Zhao Ziyang reiterated China's position of adhering to the five principles of peaceful coexistence, opposing hegemonist aggression and expansion, supporting all nations in their just struggle to safeguard their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

He emphasized that the Kampuchea question was entirely the offshoot of the regional hegemonism pushed by Vietnam with the backing of the Soviet Union.

Zhao Ziyang once again declared that once Vietnam pulls out all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea, China will be ready to join other countries concerned including Vietnam in an international guarantee that the territory of Kampuchea shall not be occupied or used to encroach on the independence and sovereignty of other countries in this region, nor shall there be any form of interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

Prem Tinsulanon indicated that Thailand in Southeast Asia is most concerned with the peace and security of this region. He said that Thailand and the other ASEAN countries will work together to implement the United Nations General Assembly resolution on the Kampuchea situation. The Chinese side expressed support for this position.

The Thai prime minister also said that his country is willing to join the other ASEAN countries and other states in Southeast Asia in seeking a political solution to the Kampuchea question on the basis of respecting the will of the Kampuchean people and in safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

At the end of the talks, Prime Minister Prem invited Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit Thailand at a time convenient to him. Premier Zhao Ziyang accepted the invitation with pleasure. The specific date of the visit will be determined through diplomatic channels.

#### Beijing Radio Commentary

OW271647 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Oct 80

["Forum on International Affairs" talk on current events: "Thailand's Just Struggle in Defense of Its Sovereignty"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, the Thai Government and people have withstood hegemonist pressures, defeated Vietnamese armed aggression against Thailand and defended the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. To deal with new wars of aggression that may be started by the Vietnamese authorities, the Thai Government has taken a series of important military, political and diplomatic measures.

Since the armed occupation of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese authorities with Soviet support, Thailand has become the next target of their aggression. The Vietnamese authorities not only have stubbornly refused to withdraw their aggressor forces from Kampuchea but have deployed massive forces on the Thai-Kampuchean border and made use of the refugee problem to apply pressures on Thailand, vainly attempting to force it to recognize the Heng Samrin puppet regime they created with bayonets. The Vietnamese authorities have also made repeated war clamors against Thailand under the pretext of pursuing Kampuchean guerrillas, threatening that Vietnamese troops may enter Thai territory at will.

In the face of threats by the Vietnamese regional hegemonists, the Thai Government and people have firmly defended their state sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. They have taken a resolute stand to strengthen defense and resist Vietnamese armed invasion. Soon after he assumed office, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon announced in his administrative program that he would develop and build up a strong national defense force according to existing plans. He called on the armed forces, police and [words indistinct] volunteer forces to put themselves in a state of constant readiness to defend the kingdom. He called on all the forces defending the country to unite and make concerted efforts to resist foreign aggression.

In the last 10 days of June this year, the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea blatantly intruded into Thai territory and killed Thai people. Thai frontier guards heroically fought back and victoriously drove the Vietnamese aggressor troops out of Thai territory. Since then, Thai troops have on many occasions fought back against armed provocations and invasions by Vietnamese aggressor troops and defended their national dignity.

To deal with any aggressive war that the Vietnamese authorities may start, Thailand has established a general defense system. The Thai paper Bangkok POST, quoting information from high-ranking military personnel, reports that the general defense system means to combine the various services of Thailand's armed forces, the local militia units and the rural self-defense forces to resist and harass invading enemy troops, making it impossible for them to hold their ground in Thai territory and finally driving the aggressors out of Thailand. The general defense system also aims to ensure security and development of rural villages in the border areas of the country. Under the system, the commanders concerned of Thai Armed Forces will hold periodic meetings presided over by the Chief of Staff of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces to handle the border situation.

Thailand has stepped up military exercises in order to enhance the fighting capacity of troops and strengthen their ability to resist aggression by the Vietnamese authorities. From mid-June to the end of August, Thai forces carried out many military exercises with the participation of naval, army and air force units; joint air defense exercises by military and civilian personnel; joint exercises by naval units and maritime police, and so forth in the Thai-Kampuchea border areas, the capital city of Bangkok and a number of strategic areas.

Increasing of defense budget is another important measure taken by Thailand to strengthen national defense and be prepared against aggression. Thailand's defense budget for 1981 will be increased by 23.8 percent over that of 1980, totaling about \$1.4 billion, or 19.8 percent of the total national budget. In explaining to the National Assembly, Prime Minister Prem said that Thailand would expand its armed forces according to plan and increase and modernize their weapons and equipment.

Vietnam's acts of invading Kampuchea and threatening peace in the Southeast Asian region have been strongly condemned at the current UN General Assembly session, and Vietnam has repeatedly suffered defeats there. Under such circumstances, the Vietnamese aggressors have unceasingly stepped up their military buildup along the Thai-Kampuchea border and encroached upon Thai sovereignty. In the face of Vietnam's threats, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has ordered Thai Armed Forces to strengthen defense in the eastern border areas. Many modern weapons have been delivered to the frontline in the eastern border, while the air force has constantly dispatched aircraft to conduct reconnaissance missions over the border areas. Border patrol vehicles and units have also intensified their activities, closely watching the military movements of Vietnamese troops. The Thai forces are ready to strike back at any enemy who dares to invade Thailand.

Internationally, Thailand has received universal support for upholding justice and safeguarding its national independence. But the Thai stand has been opposed by the big and small hegemonists. In this regard, Thailand has stood firm against the political pressure from Soviet social imperialism and the regional hegemonism of Vietnam.

After its formation, the Prem Tinsulanon government made clear its stand of supporting the UN resolution on the Kampuchean issue and the stand expressed in the joint statement of the ASEAN countries and the European Economic Community on Kampuchea, and resolutely demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from that country. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited Thailand on 17 July, but no agreements were concluded between the two sides because of differences of opinion on the questions concerning the Southeast Asian region and Indochina.

The Thai Government continues to support the legitimate representation of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations and refuses to recognize the puppet Kampuchean regime. Moreover, the Thai Government has also firmly rejected the Vietnamese authorities' proposal of holding talks between Thailand and the puppet Phnom Penh regime.



Speaking at the ASEAN foreign ministers conference in late June, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi solemnly condemned Vietnam's aggression. He also pointed out that the Vietnamese leaders cannot be trusted, and that their hypocrisy must be laid bare. Afterwards, the Thai Government canceled Foreign Minister Sitthi's visit to Hanoi, originally scheduled for July.

According to Thai press reports, Thailand has also suspended all trade relations with Vietnam. In July, the Thai Government also resolutely turned down a four-point proposal put forward by the foreign ministers conference of Hanoi, Phnom Penh and Vientiane on easing the so-called tension with Thailand. A REUTER report pointed out that relations between Thailand and Vietnam have reached the lowest ebb in recent years, but that Thailand's attitude is much firmer than what it was a few years ago.

Following Vietnam's incursion into Thailand, the Thai Government has condemned the Soviet Union for encouraging Vietnam's aggression and also refuted Soviet slanders against Thailand. The Thai Government has declared that it will never submit to the Soviet Union's pressure and would resist its scheme of infiltration. Meanwhile, the Thai Government has not only rejected a Soviet proposal to invite two Thai deputy prime ministers to visit the Soviet Union, but has also turned down a proposal to renew a cultural agreement between Thailand and the Soviet Union.

To safeguard its national independence and security, the Thai Government has carried out a series of activities to win wide international sympathy, support and aid politically, diplomatically, economically and militarily. Since assuming office, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has continuously regarded strengthening Thailand's relations with other ASEAN members as the pillar and cornerstone of its foreign policy. He first visited other ASEAN countries to discuss views on and ways of dealing with the Indochina situation and other issues.

The Governments of Thailand and Malaysia have signed an agreement on duty-free transit goods. Malaysia has promised to provide more petroleum and diesel oil to Thailand. Thailand and Singapore have discussed how to strengthen their economic cooperation further, and Singapore has promised to supply petroleum to Thailand when needed.

Thailand's just struggle against Vietnamese aggression has won firm support from other ASEAN countries. A joint statement issued by the conference of ASEAN foreign ministers on 25 June 1980 pointed out that Vietnam's acts of aggression have posed a direct and grave threat to the security of Thailand and to the Southeast Asia region in general. The joint statement voiced firm support for Thailand's struggle against aggression.

A communique issued by a conference of the ASEAN parliamentary organization, which concluded on 6 September 1980, again explicitly stated that any military incursion into Thailand will be considered a threat to all ASEAN countries.

The Thai Government has attached importance to its relations with the United States. Thailand has received military aid mainly from the United States for years. When Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila visited the United States on 2 June this year, the United States indicated that it would provide more tanks, antitank and other weapons and ammunition for Thailand this year than last. The United States agreed to increase military loans to Thailand from \$50 million to \$70 million in 1980.

The Thai Government has worked energetically for the development of its relations with Japan. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon visited Japan in July this year, and Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito visited Thailand in August. Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka visited Thailand in September. Thailand and Japan have coordinated their actions on the Kampuchea issue and have also strengthened their economic cooperation. Japan has voiced support for Thailand's stand on the Kampuchea issue and for its proposals to hold an international conference on the Kampuchea issue, to have a UN observation team stationed on the Thai-Kampuchean border and to establish a security zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border. It is reported that the loans provided by Japan to Thailand have increased from 39 billion yen last year to more than 57 billion yen this year.



Thailand's just struggle against hegemonism, aggression and expansion has won sympathy and support from a large number of Third World countries, the European Economic Community, Australia, New Zealand and other countries as well as from world public opinion.

The friendly relations between China and Thailand have been developing continuously. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua visited Thailand in April this year. While attending the funeral service this July for Ohira in Japan, Premier Hua Guofeng held talks with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila visited China during the end of July and beginning of August. The contacts between the leaders and high-ranking officials of the two countries have greatly strengthened the friendly relations between China and Thailand. While visiting China, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila pointed out that Thai-Chinese relations are based on the common interests of the two countries and that continued constructive cooperation between Thailand and China is a factor conducive to reconciliation and progress in the Southeast Asia region.

The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Thai Government and people in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression. The leaders of our country have time and again solemnly stated that if Vietnam attacks Thailand, China will side with Thailand.

Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's current visit to our country will surely further strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Thailand.

#### ADDITIONS TO XINHUA INTERVIEWS THAI PREMIER

The following additions to the item entitled "XINHUA Interviews Thai Premier Prior to China Visit" published in the 27 October People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page E 1, are taken from Beijing RENMIN RIBAO of 25 October. On page E 1, in the fourth line of the sixth paragraph insert after the word "border": In addition, large numbers of Kampuchean refugees have been amassed in the border areas and may swarm into Thailand. Already there are several hundred thousand Kampucheans seeking refuge in the border areas of Thailand.

Insert new paragraph after the eighth paragraph: "Slandorous propaganda carried out with a view to distorting the truth about the situation is an expression of evil intentions. It will not help ease the tension between neighbors. However, facts are facts. As we can see, the international community has already adopted a clear-cut resolution on the Kampuchean issue through the United Nations," he said.

On page E 2, insert new paragraph after the last paragraph: In conclusion, he pointed out: "A summit meeting of ASEAN countries had been held in the past, and will be held in the future if necessary."

#### THAI PRIME MINISTER OPENS ASEAN ECONOMIC MEETING

OW241714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon declared the 10th meeting of the ASEAN economic ministers open here this morning with an emphatic call for further political solidarity, cohesiveness and closer economic cooperation within ASEAN.

In his opening speech, Prem primarily dealt with the international situation facing ASEAN and the region. He said: "The economic and political crosscurrents in the world today remain exceedingly complicated. The recent outbreak of fighting in the Middle East and the threat to world oil supplies are symbolic of the complexities of today's fast-changing world."

"Our own region remains volatile as well, particularly concerning Kampuchea, where the occupying foreign army continues to be unilaterally defiant against the United Nations' decisions calling for an end to expansion and aggression. Such regional instability has brought new political constraints very much affecting economic policies," he stressed.

The ASEAN record "speaks for itself, for our nations have demonstrated the kind of solidarity and cohesiveness that brings concrete results. Today, our existence as a political and economic grouping is recognized around the world, and despite the dim outlook for the global economy, I am fully confident that ASEAN will overcome the resulting area problems in a spirit of regional strength and unity. Needless to say, ASEAN will continue to assert our right to determine our own directions in the pursuit of regional aims. The record shows that the ASEAN countries have been achieving a satisfactory pace in economic growth and development, and our solidarity will be an important asset in striving for future progress, regardless of the world economic outlook," he continued.

Speaking of the significance of this meeting, Prem said: "We should show the world that ASEAN is a real economic entity." "We have no one else better in the world except each other to depend on; to lean on; to find comfort in; and to work with, because when the chips are down, ASEAN, as a geographical expression, will remain as a group of neighbouring countries left in this troubled world to fend for itself," he noted. "It is therefore necessary that our brotherhood should express ourselves in economic terms, if for no other reason, than that of ensuring our own national survivals," he added.

The meeting will receive reports from six committees on general economic projects and will review and plan economic cooperation among ASEAN members and with other countries.

The meeting will end tomorrow afternoon after closed-door sessions.

#### End of Meeting

OW251903 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--The tenth meeting of the ASEAN economic ministers ended here this afternoon. The ministers agreed to enhance cooperation in industrial, commercial and other fields.

A joint press release distributed at a press conference declares that "the meeting adopted the general guidelines on ASEAN industrial complementation and directed the Committee on Industry, Mineral and Energy (COIME) to finalize the basic agreement on ASEAN industrial complementation for initialling at the eleventh meeting of the ASEAN economic ministers in Indonesia."

As to increasing oil supplies for ASEAN member countries, Indonesia is prepared to undertake consultations with OPEC member countries in the Gulf area for additional supplies for ASEAN countries to make up for the shortfall of oil supplies caused by the Iran-Iraq war, the press release says.

The meeting felt that ASEAN has completed the first phase of economic cooperation and decided that new areas and approaches be explored to further strengthen cooperation in trade and investment among the ASEAN countries.

#### ASEAN Economic Growth

OW261256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Hong Kong, 26 Oct (XINHUA correspondent)--The economies of the five ASEAN countries have continued to grow despite inflation since the beginning of this year.

The economic growth rate of Singapore reached 10.7 percent in the first half of this year while that of Indonesia is expected to be higher than 6.7 percent this year. Malaysia's growth rate rose by 7.6 percent in the first half of this year as compared with the same period last year. The economies of Thailand and the Philippines will grow by 7 and 6 percent respectively this year.

Exports of the ASEAN countries have also registered conspicuous increases. According to statistics, the export value of Singapore in the first half of this year rose to \$9,220 million from \$6,200 million in the same period last year. Indonesia's export volume totalled \$4,740 million, up 56.5 percent over the corresponding period last year. Thailand's exports in the first five months this year stood at \$3,140 million, or an increase of 41 percent from 2,210 million of the same period last year. The export value of the Philippines went up by 37 percent to \$2,380 million in the first half this year as compared with that in the same period last year.

One of the major reasons for ASEAN's continued economic growth amidst worldwide recession lies in its policy of diversification of export and efforts to create new markets in recent years. 50 percent of Singapore's export products are shipped to the Asian countries whereas a little over 20 percent go to the United States and West European nations. In the first half of this year, the country received orders for building 52 ships and 15 oil rigs valued at 2,000 million Singapore dollars in total (two Singapore dollars to one U.S. dollar). Philippine copper export came to \$340 million in the first half this year, replacing coconut products as the country's largest export item. The other three ASEAN countries have also diversified their commodities for export.

The introduction of large amounts of foreign investment by the ASEAN nations have given added impetus to their economic growth. Indonesia signed 11 contracts with the U.S., Japan and West Germany and other countries last year, doubling the foreign investment in Indonesia to \$1,450 million. By mid 1979, foreign investment in Singapore totalled \$2,713 million in terms of fixed assets. Singapore has obtained promises of loans of more than \$468 million this year. The Philippines and Malaysia have in recent years opened wider access to foreign investment in their countries.

Moreover, the growing political unity and closer economic cooperation among ASEAN countries have also greatly contributed to ASEAN's economic development.

ASEAN's economy, however, still faces quite a number of difficulties. Inflation rate stood at 9.8 percent in Singapore in the first half this year. That of the Philippines is expected to reach 19.7 percent this year. Indonesia's inflation rate will remain at 20 percent this year. Prices in some ASEAN countries also rose by a big margin this year.

Among other problems the ASEAN countries face is accumulated debts incurred from utilization of large amounts of foreign investment. Their governments are adopting measures to solve these problems.

#### XINHUA CORRESPONDENT NOTES THAI DEFENSE PREPARATIONS

OW260910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 26 Oct 80

[By XINHUA correspondent Chen Boliang]

[Text] Bangkok, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--The armed forces and civilians of Thailand, who are suffering from the military threat and aggression of the Vietnamese troops invading Kampuchea, are keeping a close watch on Vietnamese moves following its successive failures at the current UN General Assembly session. They are ready at all times to cope with the enemy who should dare intrude into Thai territory again.



The customary Vietnamese practice of employing diplomatic baiting and pressure on the one hand and armed intrusion on the other is only too familiar to the Thai Government and people. In his talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila last May, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach promised not to invade Thailand. But on June 23, just one month after the talks, Vietnamese Armed Forces openly intruded into the Thai village Non Mak Mun.

Behind its smokescreen of "peace", Vietnam is stepping up war preparations along the Kampuchean-Thai border. This grave menace to Thailand cannot but rouse the high vigilance of Thai army men and civilians.

The Thai-Kampuchean border is comparatively quiet during the current UN General Assembly session, but Vietnamese military strength deployed along the Kampuchean-Thai border and nearby has increased to 12 divisions. The construction of fortifications there has been going on without let-up, and many Kampucheans have been forced to build strategic highways leading to border areas. Large numbers of Soviet-made T-54 tanks and 130 or 155mm guns as well as other conventional arms are being transported to these areas. Soviet-made MIG-21's and MIG-23's based in Siem Reap, Sisophon and Battambang are holding exercises daily over the Tonle Sap area. Vietnamese aggressor troops have moved many of their air defence units and antiaircraft guns to the Kampuchean border opposite to Prachin Buri Province of Thailand. Large quantities of heavy arms have been dispatched to areas no more than two or three kilometers away from the Thai border.

Defying brute force as represented by such grave Vietnamese threat, the Thai Government headed by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and army men and civilians in the whole country are determined to defend their independence and sovereignty and safeguard peace and stability in Southeast Asia. They have taken the necessary military counter-measures, fostered diplomatic solidarity with ASEAN and other countries and scored a significant victory recently by thwarting the Soviet-Vietnamese schemes at the UN General Assembly.

It is an important part of the Thai Government policy of stepping up defence and promoting army building. This year, Thailand has purchased a lot of modern weapons and war equipment. Its army, navy, air force and police have held joint exercises to familiarize themselves with the battlefield situations, improve the defence plan and enhance combat capability. Recently, the prime minister ordered the three services to step up defence on the eastern border. Many sophisticated weapons have accordingly been sent to the frontline there. Aircraft of all types have been making reconnaissance flights over the border areas while border patrol units and cars are seen speeding on the border highways and forest trails to keep watch on Vietnamese military movements.

Local governments in provinces on the eastern border have organized local forces and villagers, self-defence units which will coordinate with the regular troops in counterattacking the invading Vietnamese troops. Combat and evacuation exercises are held in the border villages. Aree Wongaraya, governor of Prachin Buri Province, told XINHUA that his province has worked out an effective operational plan for repulsing the invaders. As to possible Vietnamese attacks, he said, "We are neither afraid nor neglectful."

In the days both prior to and after the recent overwhelming majority vote at the UN General Assembly for retaining the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea, the supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, the commanders of the Thai Army, Navy and Air Force and other high-ranking generals declared with one voice a full alert and readiness to defeat any intruders. Som Kataphan, spokesman of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces and director of the Supreme Command's information office, said, "Besides the regular troops who are fully combat-ready, we have 500,000 well-trained men of the regional forces and reserves. They are operative at 72 hours' notice."



## SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY ATTACKS UN KAMPUCHEA RESOLUTION

OW251302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of Vietnam has come out with accusations against the recent UN resolution on Kampuchea.

After the UN General Assembly passed a resolution on the Kampuchean situation by a vote of 97 to 23 on October 22, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued a statement the following day declaring that the Vietnamese Government "categorically rejects the UN General Assembly's resolution of October 22 on Kampuchea." It alleges that "there is no Kampuchean problem" and "so there is absolutely no question of searching for political solutions to the Kampuchean problem."

It accuses the UN resolution of "repeating the erroneous resolution of the previous session which demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the convening of an international conference to seek 'political solution to the Kampuchean problem'." It brands the resolution as "a blatant misrepresentation of the Kampuchean situation, an imprudent intervention in the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea" and hence "completely erroneous, illegal and useless."

Reiterating Vietnam's refusal to pull out of Kampuchea, it rehashes the hackneyed argument: "So long as the Beijing expansionists' threat to Kampuchea and Vietnam continues to exist, the presence of Vietnamese Armed Forces in Kampuchea is necessary."

The statement attacked those countries advocating an international conference to seek a solution to the Kampuchean problem by branding them as "those who have invaded or participated in the aggression against Kampuchea."

## VODK REPORTS ATTACKS ON VIETNAMESE TROOPS

OW260915 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--Kampuchean guerrillas killed 35 Vietnamese soldiers including a platoon leader and captured a quantity of weapons and ammunition in a raid on a Vietnamese company conducting mopping up operations in the Khbal Sar Village, Oddor Meanchey Province on October 18, Radio Democratic Kampuchea announced today.

On October 17, the guerrillas in Battambang Province attacked a Vietnamese stronghold in O Tadeak, killing or wounding 19 Vietnamese troops. On the same day, the guerrillas in southern Koh Kong Province attacked three Vietnamese strongholds along the road leading from Andong Teuk to Chikha village, killing 27 enemy troops and wounding 11 others, and destroying a truck, six barracks and depots.

On October 11 and 15, the Kampuchean national army and guerrillas raided Vietnamese strongholds on the eastern bank of the Me Teuk River and near the O Chuk River, killing 41 enemies.

On October 14 the national army and guerrillas in Mongkol Borei District, Battambang Province, ambushed a Vietnamese company conducting mopping-up operations in the Say Samon Village, killing 20 soldiers. Between October 12 and 15, the national army and guerrillas in Battambang Province bombarded a Vietnamese stronghold on Hill No 187, killing 23 enemy troops. The rest of the enemy had to quit the stronghold.

**KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK SRV STRONGHOLDS**

OW271654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean Armed Forces yesterday mounted fierce attacks on Vietnamese strongholds in western Battambang Province and destroyed two airstrips, according to a report of the paper THAI RATH today.

The report said that the Kampuchean Armed Forces assaulted repeatedly Vietnamese strongholds along Poipet--Sisophon on Highway Five, preventing the Vietnamese from sending arms and ammunition to the Thai border. The heaviest fighting occurred at a place between six kilometers and ten kilometers east of Poipet. The Vietnamese threw in their 130 mm guns in Nimit village. But the Kampuchean Armed Forces countered by sending a contingent to harass the Vietnamese artillery position in that village.

At the same time, the report said, Kampuchean guerrillas attacked and destroyed two Vietnamese airstrips in the border area opposite Thailand's Klong Nan Say village of Aranyaprathet in Prachin Buri Province. The guerrillas then assaulted a number of Vietnamese strongholds in the surrounding area, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

**CLASHES REPORTED BETWEEN NORTH, SOUTH VIETNAMESE TROOPS**

OW241642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Factional clashes between the north Vietnamese and south Vietnamese among the occupation forces in Kampuchea have flared up frequently and openly, often resulting in dozens of casualties, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea reports.

The north Vietnamese in a company stationed in Sre Ampil District, Kaoh Kon Kong Province used to insult and beat and lock up south Vietnamese. So with burning hatred, the south Vietnamese fired for about 20 minutes on September 24 at the northerners near Andong Toek village in the district. Having shot dead two officers and nine men, the over 20 southern soldiers fled their camp.

On the night of September 25, fighting among the Vietnamese broke out in Kompong Thum City, Kompong Province. It was caused by north Vietnamese officers shooting three south Vietnamese soldiers and putting 12 more into prison for their refusal to go into battle as ordered. The other southerners rose up in mutiny and attacked the north Vietnamese officers. Altogether 20 were killed and an ammunition depot was hit and on fire all night.

A second lieutenant with 30 soldiers were sent to reinforce a Vietnamese post on Highway No 10 in Battambang Province. The post was under guerrillas' attack and lost over 40 men on September 28. Upon his arrival, the second lieutenant treated the soldiers already there brutally. This goaded soldiers into action and they shot dead the officer and three of his own men on October 5.

**SINGAPORE'S FOREIGN MINISTER REPUDIATES SRV, USSR**

OW241859 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan said today that a flat refusal of the recent United Nations General Assembly resolution would confirm that Moscow and Hanoi were not interested in a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean issue.

Commenting on the resolution for the holding of an international conference on Kampuchea, Dhanabalan said: "If Vietnam and the Soviet Union refused to attend the conference, they would stand to lose the goodwill of a large majority of the United Nations members who had voted for such a conference to be held early next year," according to reports from Singapore.

He went on to say: "I think Vietnam would be doing itself great harm if it continues to ignore the views of such a large number of countries and if it continues to portray these views as something engineered by the United States and China."

Despite Hanoi's propaganda barrage, the situation in Kampuchea was clearly unfavourable to Vietnam, Dhanabalan added.

#### JI PENGFEI BIDS FAREWELL TO FIJIAN DELEGATION

OW250738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Sir Penaia Ganilau, the Fijian deputy prime minister, Lady Davila Ganilau and their party left here by air this morning for a visit to Guangzhou.

Bidding farewell to the distinguished Fijian guests at the state guesthouse, Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and his wife Xu Hanbing wished them complete success on their China visit.

During their stay in Beijing over the past few days, Sir Penaia and other Fijian guests met with Chinese leaders, visited a timber mill and toured the Great Wall, the palace museum and other places of historical interest.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA MEETS AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL

OW251604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--The deputy secretary of the Australian Foreign Affairs Department, Mr G. Feakes, today met with Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister. They had a friendly chat.

Mr Feakes is here to attend the first annual meeting between Foreign Ministry officials of the two countries.

The Australian official arrived here on October 22. On October 24 and 25, he and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin had a full exchange of views on world issues of common interest.

#### VICE PREMIER GU MU MEETS NEW ZEALAND WOOL EXPERTS

OW251606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met this afternoon with Mr J.D. McLiraith, chairman of the New Zealand Wool Board, and his party. They had a cordial conversation on developing bilateral trade in wool and cooperation.

Attending the meeting were Shou Hanqing, vice-minister of textile industry and the New Zealand ambassador, Mr H. Freeman-Greene.

Mr McLiraith and his party arrived here yesterday, to discuss the expansion of cooperation with the Chinese Ministry of Textile Industry. They will conclude an agreement on the joint operation of a woolen mill in Nantong City, Jiangsu Province.



## PREMIER ZHAO WELCOMES NETHERLANDS PREMIER ON ARRIVAL

OW281216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Andreas van Agt of the Netherlands arrived here by air today for an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Mr van Agt, the first Netherlands prime minister to come to China, was welcomed by Premier Zhao Ziyang at a ceremony in front of the Great Hall of the People, in the center of Beijing.

As the national flags of China and the Netherlands flew over the plaza, Zhao Ziyang greeted Mr van Agt with warm handshakes. Together they mounted the podium as a military band played the national anthems of the Netherlands and China.

The two men then reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Schoolchildren waved bouquets and ribbons and cheered.

Present at the ceremony were Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife, leading members of other government departments, and Ding Xuesong, Chinese ambassador to the Netherlands. Also present were Mrs van Agt, Mr Christoph van der Klaauw, Netherlands foreign minister, and Mrs van der Klaauw, who are accompanying the prime minister on the visit; and the Netherlands ambassador to China, Mr J. Kneppelhout.

## Meeting of Two Premiers

OW281318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Andreas van Agt of the Netherlands held their first round of talks here today.

Sources said that the two leaders exchanged views in a sincere and friendly atmosphere on the world situation in general and on the state of affairs in the Middle East, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Europe.

The two premiers showed serious concern over the conflict between Iran and Iraq. Van Agt felt that the broadening of the conflict would endanger world peace and security. Zhao Ziyang said that the extension of the conflict would be full of danger and might lead to the intervention of the superpowers. They expressed the hope that Iran and Iraq will settle their dispute as soon as possible through peaceful negotiations.

Prime Minister van Agt indicated that aggression must not be tolerated. More specifically, the fait accompli caused by the aggression against Afghanistan must not be accepted.

Zhao Ziyang explained China's three-principle position on the Afghan and Kampuchean questions: The Soviet Union and Vietnam must pull out their troops; the social and political systems in Afghanistan and Kampuchea should be determined by the people of these countries; the independence, neutrality and status of nonalignment of Afghanistan and Kampuchea must be restored.

He said that the resistance forces in Afghanistan and Kampuchea are standing at the forefront of the struggle against hegemonism. They are not only fighting for national survival but are making important contributions in opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. Therefore, he added, the international community should give them still greater support.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, Han Kehua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Chen Jie, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Ding Xuesong, Chinese ambassador to the Netherlands.

Taking part in the talks on the Netherlands side were Christoph van der Klaauw, foreign minister, and J. Kneppelhout, ambassador of the Netherlands to China.

#### RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

OW280129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1444 GMT 27 Oct 80

["Text" of 28 October RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Warmly Welcome Distinguished Netherlands Guests"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Chinese Government, Netherlands Prime Minister Andreas van Agt and Mrs van Agt will arrive in Beijing today for an official visit to China. With feelings of joy, the Chinese people warmly welcome the first visit by a leader of the Netherlands Government to China.

The Netherlands is a nation with a glorious history. The people of the Netherlands carried out a famous "80-year war" in the 16th and 17th centuries for the independence of their motherland. During World War II, they again waged valiant struggles against fascist occupation. In contact with the ocean for generations, the Netherlands people have not only made many contributions to the cause of navigation but have also scored amazing achievements in reclaiming land from the sea for building farmland and fighting against the ocean for land.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is densely populated, and its natural conditions are not favorable. However, the Netherlands people have built the country with their own hands into one with advanced sciences and technology and developed agriculture and industry. The Chinese people highly admire the valiant and industrious people of the Netherlands and their spirit of hard struggle as well as their achievements.

In international affairs, the Government of the Netherlands pursues a policy of friendship and cooperation with various countries and stands for the strengthening of defense in Western Europe to deal with the increasing menace from hegemonists and to promote world peace. One of the earliest members of the European Economic Community, the Netherlands has made positive contributions to the political and economic unity of Western Europe.

The Government of the Netherlands holds that the Third World is an increasingly important political force and attaches importance to strengthening its relations with the Third World. On the questions of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the Government of the Netherlands upholds justice and condemns the Soviet Union and Vietnam for their acts of aggression. These policies pursued by the Government of the Netherlands are in the interests of defending security in Europe and world peace and have won the appreciation of the people of the world.

As early as 1950, the Netherlands was one of the earliest countries in Western Europe to recognize the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of China. Friendly relations between China and the Netherlands have developed constantly and mutual contacts in all fields have become more frequent since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economics, science, culture and education has developed rapidly in recent years.

The visit of Prime Minister Andreas van Agt and Mrs van Agt has brought with them the Netherlands people's friendship to the people in China. We believe that through this visit, the friendly relations between China and the Netherlands will be further consolidated and developed. We wish the friendly visit by the distinguished Netherlands guests every success.

## WANG RENZHONG MEETS ROMANIAN SCINTEIA DELEGATION

OW280752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Wang Renzhong, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the propaganda department of the CCP Central Committee, today met with a delegation from SCINTEIA led by N. Dragos, deputy editor-in-chief of the Romanian Communist Party paper.

In a cordial conversation, Wang Renzhong explained the Romanian visitors China's current restructuring in the political and economic fields and outlined the Chinese Communist Party's experience and lessons in socialist revolution and construction. He also paid tribute to the successes scored by the Romanian Communist Party and people in safeguarding national independence and keeping to the socialist road.

Qin Chuan, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, and Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu were present at the meeting which took place in the Great Hall of the People.

Arriving in Beijing on October 16 at the invitation of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, the Romanian delegation has toured Shanghai, Guangzhou and Hainan Island and is scheduled to leave Beijing for home shortly.

## WANG SHOUDAO LEADS CPPCC DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA

OW271845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of the Working People, a delegation from the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference left here this evening for a friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The delegation is led by Wang Shoudao, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, with Sun Qimeng, member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee, deputy secretary-general of the CPPCC National Committee, and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, as its deputy head.

The other members of the delegation are Kong Yuan, member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee and member of the CCP Central Committee, Qu Wu, member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, Gao Tian, member of the CPPCC National Committee and secretary-general of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, and Gu Jinxin, member of the CPPCC National Committee and vice-president of the Red Cross Society of China.

Seeing them off at the airport were He Changgong and Qiang Changzhao, vice-chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee and Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mr Mirko Ostojic and Mrs Ostojic.

## PLA DELEGATION DEPARTS YUGOSLAVIA FOR HOME

OW260239 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army cadres left here for home today after a five-day visit to the country. The delegation was received by Kosta Nadj, president of the Federal Council of the Yugoslav Veterans of the People's Liberation War, and Deputy Defence Secretary Dzamil Sarac. Experience on army building of the two countries was exchanged.



XINHUA ASSESSES 'HOPEFUL' SIGNS IN GULF CONFLICT

OW251853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 25 Oct 80

["News analysis: Hopeful Signs in Gulf Conflict" by XINHUA correspondent Guo Ping]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--There are indications that Iran and Iraq are now inclined to seek a peaceful settlement to their conflict as the fighting raging along a 480-kilometer frontier moved into its second month.

Diplomats of the two countries have gotten in touch with each other and the atmosphere has become more conciliatory, thanks to the mediation of the leaders of some Islamic and non-aligned countries and the secretary-general of the Islamic Conference organization. Another factor emerged when the United States officially expressed willingness to improve its relations with Iran, although with the precondition that the American hostages be released. What is more, it has declared its opposition to any attempt to "dismember Iran," and maintains that the territorial disputes should not be settled by "aggression."

Western press comments have warned that the Soviets stand to gain from the conflict between the two Gulf states. First of all, the conflict has deflected world attention from the embarrassing occupation of Afghanistan. Then, as the U.S. newspaper, the WALL STREET JOURNAL, pointed out, when both belligerents exhaust their arms supplies, Moscow will be well-positioned to deepen its involvement in the region by acting either as an arms merchant or a peace-maker. It may estrange itself from Iraq to gain significant influence in Iran, which, apart from being oil-rich, is a strategic prize as it controls one side of the Strait of Hormuz. Thus, the Soviets naturally would wish to see the hostilities continuing.

Since the outbreak of the war, many United Nations members have appealed for a ceasefire. Knowing full well that there has to be some mediator to bring the belligerents together, Moscow, nevertheless, stressed that the conflict should be settled by Iraq and Iran themselves without any third party coming into it. But it is equally clear that the Kremlin does not want the war to get out of hand and consequently risk a direct confrontation with the U.S. and West European nations.

The United States is deeply worried about the possibility of a wider war which would endanger the security of other oil-producing countries and the vital oil lanes. It has actively sought to restrain the Soviet Union and bring Iran and Iraq to the conference table and has itself taken a number of precautionary measures.

Then as hostilities spread over more Iranian territory, and signs of flexibility are seen on the American hostage problem, President Carter declared that if Iran released the hostages, he would unfreeze Iran's assets in the United States, lift the embargo imposed on Iran and revive trade with it. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said significantly that U.S. policy might have to be adjusted in the light of developments.

The Gulf conflict has from the outset caused universal anxiety and concern among the fraternal Islamic and other Third World countries. They have called again and again for a ceasefire and made repeated efforts to mediate. Their good offices were welcomed by Iraq because, as it said, it had attained its objectives in the war. However, Iran rejected such offers as it considers itself the victim.

Now, a break seems to be on the way with signs which point to a softening of Iran's tough position.

Prime Minister Mohammed 'Ali Raja'i went to speak at the United Nations General Assembly to state his country's position. Ayatollah Khomeyni met the secretary-general of the Islamic Countries' Conference, Habib Chatti, and told him that he would welcome the good offices of a delegation of heads of state of Islamic countries.

Meanwhile, the non-aligned countries have decided to send a goodwill mission of five or six foreign ministers to the two belligerent countries to try to bring about a ceasefire.

Of course, even if the belligerents have expressly accepted mediation, there is still a long way to go to bring the hostilities to an end. With the war entering its second month, feelings of animosity have actually intensified on both sides. The most strenuous efforts are needed to bridge the awesome gap and settle the conflict.

#### BANQUET HELD FOR SOMALI SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION

OW271704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--A banquet in honour of a delegation of cadres from the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party was given by Wu Xueqian, deputy-head of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China, here this evening. The delegation is led by Yusuf Ibrahim Ali, member of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, secretary of the Benadir regional party committee and mayor of Mogadishu. Somali Ambassador to China Mr Mohamed Ismail Kahin was also present. The delegation arrived here yesterday afternoon.

#### LI QIANG HOLDS TALKS WITH RWANDAN COMMERCE MINISTER

OW241610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--The Rwandan Minister of Economy and Commerce Mathieu Ndirira held talks here today with Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang. They exchanged views on strengthening Sino-Rwandan trade relations.

Following the talks, Minister Mathieu and the Rwandan trade and industry study group he is leading were guests of honour at a banquet hosted by Minister Li Qiang.

The study group arrived in Beijing today after visiting Shanghai and Guangzhou at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade.

#### Meeting With Gu Mu

OW261516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met here this afternoon with a visiting delegation of commerce and industry from Rwanda, led by Mathieu Ndirira, minister of economy and commerce.

The Chinese vice-premier noted that the relations between China and Rwanda have been quite good and that the trade between the two countries has constantly grown. The delegation's visit to China helps promote their mutual understanding and friendship, he added.

Minister Mathieu said that Rwanda and China have developed their trade quickly and that their economic and technical cooperation are fruitful. Attending the meeting were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Jie, and Rwandan ambassador, Mr Sylvestre Kamali.

## HUANG HUA MEETS TRINIDAD, TOBAGO DELEGATION

OW241216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Huang Hua said here today that "people all over the world have come to see more clearly what hegemonism means."

This was shown in the UN General Assembly resolution of October 22 on holding an international conference early next year to discuss the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, he added. The Chinese foreign minister said this at a meeting with a government delegation from Trinidad and Tobago.

Huang Hua said: "The current international situation is becoming more tense and turbulent, so all countries should unite and make concerted efforts to oppose hegemonist aggression and expansion and upset their strategic plan in order to safeguard world peace." He added: "This conforms to the interests of developing and Third-World countries as well as of developed countries who are also subject to the threat of hegemonism."

Kamaludin Mohammed, minister of health and local government of Trinidad and Tobago, said: "Trinidad and Tobago shares similar positions and views with China on many international issues. We desire to strengthen friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in political, economic, trade and cultural fields, and we will, along with other countries, make efforts to oppose war, safeguard peace and work for the well-being of all humanity."

## Tour of Southern Cities

OW250858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--The Trinidad and Tobago Government delegation left here by air today on a tour of the southern cities of Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou after concluding its visit to Beijing.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Minister of Culture Huang Zhen and Vice-Minister of Public Health Guo Ziheng.

The Trinidad Catellic All Stars Steel Band who accompanied the delegation to China will leave Beijing tomorrow on a performance tour of Tianjin after giving three concerts in the Chinese capital.

## YU QIULI MEETS WITH CANADIAN OIL COMPANY OFFICIALS

OW250812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Yu Qiuli, vice-premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Energy Commission, met and had a friendly conversation here today with Mr John Masters and Dr Tai P. Ng, president and chief geophysicist of the Canadian Hunter Exploration Ltd respectively, and their wives.



## KYODO: TRIAL HEARINGS ON 'GANG' DELAYED TO NOVEMBER

OW280057 Tokyo KYODO in English 0033 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (KYODO)--The special court, trying the so-called "gang of four," including Mao Zedong's widow Jiang Qing, is unable to open public hearings this month, authoritative sources in Beijing said Monday.

The court has been conducting closed hearings since early this month for their alleged anti-revolutionary activities. The sources said the opening of public hearings will be delayed until next month because of lagging preparations. The sources said last week the authorities had decided to show lenience in punishing Jiang and her co-defendants from a humanitarian standpoint, indicating they might escape the death penalty.

## WANG RENZHONG, OTHERS ATTEND ACTOR'S COMMEMORATION

OW271320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--A commemorative ceremony was held in the capital theatre, Beijing, today for China's leading actor Zhao Dan. Hundreds of mourners gave tributes of evergreens, roses and chrysanthemums, and the actor's favorite Beethoven symphony was played in the background. Zhao Dan died on October 10, aged 65.

More than 1,000 prominent cultural figures, friends, relatives, and his students gathered to honor the man who created over 100 characters on screen and stage and was saluted as "a pioneer of realism" in Chinese film art. Vice-Premier Wang Renzhong, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Vice-Premier Fang Yi, Minister of Culture Huang Zhen, and literary doyens Zhou Yang and Xia Yan also attended.

The theatre was transformed into an exhibition of Zhao Dan's career, with huge photos of his screen roles and his paintings and calligraphy, including his abiding wish--"let all under heaven be happy"--expressed in his own handwriting. Close friends speaking at the gathering called Zhao Dan "a star of our pride," a man "who till his last breath devoted his interest and will to the healthy advance of China's socialist literature and art." His wife, actress and writer Huang Zhongyin, said Zhao Dan "not only belonged to his family and children, but also to his party, his country and people."

Letters and cables of grief came from all parts of the country. Factory workers from Inner Mongolia and students from Luda and Hebei mailed money "to share" in the commemorative activities in Beijing. Messages also came from Japan, West Germany, France, and the United States. Joris Ivens, in a letter, mourned Zhao Dan as a great artist who worked lifetime with a sense of duty to his people.

"He Lives," a new documentary tracing Zhao Dan's half-century career, was shown at the gathering with shots of his trial roles as the late Premier Zhou Enlai and the great writer Lu Xun, all unfinished.

## VICE EDUCATION MINISTER TALKS ON REFORM SCHOOLS

OW241518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice Minister of Education Dong Cuncai said today he has great hopes that the country's juvenile reform schools can "transform young delinquents into worthwhile citizens" who can participate in China's modernization program. He urged that experienced teachers be selected to take charge of these schools, saying, "they are not only to teach lessons, but also to teach people how to live."

There are 102 juvenile reform schools in the country, with a total enrollment of 7,700. They deal mainly with middle school students who have committed petty crimes. The two-year course of study combines general knowledge with vocational training, and students board in school and go home on Sundays. If they behave well, they are sent back to ordinary schools or assigned to jobs.

Some 80 school presidents and local representatives of youth, education and public security work attended the meeting at which Vice Minister Dong Cuncai spoke.

Increasing juvenile delinquency, the vice minister said, is a product of the chaos of the "Cultural Revolution." Young people were deprived of proper education from society, family and school in this period, he said. As a result, many are incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong or good and evil, and some even look upon violations of law as acts of "courage."

Beijing had only one juvenile reform school before 1963. One thousand students graduated from it between 1955-1965. With the exception of 156 who later committed new crimes, the rest became school teachers and factory workers. One is a factory director now.

#### MINISTRY REPORTS MINORITY UNDERGRADUATES INCREASE

OW280233 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--College enrollment of minority students in China is now over 40 thousand, 20 times the figure in 1951, said Piao Shengyi, an official of the Education Ministry in charge of minority education, in an interview with XINHUA today. China's 55 minority nationalities together account for only six percent of the population.

The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, in which Mongolians account for eleven percent of the population, has 26 percent Mongolian students for this autumn term in its 14 institutions of higher learning. This figure means 17 undergraduates per ten thousand Mongolians. This is much higher than the national average.

Around seventy percent of the new students in Tibet's four colleges this year are of Tibetan and other minority nationalities, while the 11 institutions of higher learning in Xinjiang have 2,134, accounting for 52 percent of the total, coming from 11 minority nationalities including Uygur, Kazak, Tajik, Uzbek and Russian. Another 340 have been enrolled by universities outside Xinjiang.

In the college entrance exams, the ministry official pointed out, minority applicants can answer questions in their own languages. To enable more minority nationality students to acquire higher education, the ministry allows them to enter with marks ten-twenty points lower than for Han students. As a result, in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region an extra 368 students of 18 minority nationalities have been enrolled this year.

Since China's liberation in 1949, the official said, the Education Ministry has adopted various measures to train more college students of minority nationalities, in particular by improving primary and secondary education. "Generally speaking," the official concluded, "education work in the minority areas of China leaves much to be desired, though we have made efforts and achieved some progress."

## MATHEMATICIAN'S WORK IN MECHANICAL THEOREMS LAUDED

OW280244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Dr Wu Wenjun, 61, one of China's outstanding mathematicians, has achieved important results in mechanical theorem proving. His initial success in proving some theorems in elementary and differential geometry with a computer will lead to methods for proving theorems in a wider range of mathematical study and free mathematicians for more creative work.

The work by this noted topologist since 1977 has caught the attention of mathematicians here and abroad. "Wu Wenjun's ideas are quite new and his results are outstanding," commented Professor Shiing Shen Chern of the University of California at Berkeley. His work is of a pioneering significance, said Hu Shihua, research fellow of the Computation Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. "This work has attained an advanced international level," Professor Wu Yunzeng of Beijing University noted.

Research into mechanical theorem proving by means of a computer began in the mid-1950's. It achieved noteworthy success in mathematical logic. Professor Hao Wang of Rockefeller University proved 450 logical theorems in 9 minutes on a computer in 1959. However, the work met obstacles once it went outside the field of mathematical logic. J.R. Robinson, an American mathematician, put forward "resolution method" in 1965, which renewed the hope for greater success. However, it was later abandoned because of its low efficiency.

The method Wu Wenjun proposed is specifically for a certain area of mathematics, rather than a universal method as others had sought. "To look for a universal method is as hopeless as looking for an omnipotent machine, I think," Wu Wenjun said. He is the first pure mathematician to take up the work. Formerly only mathematical logicians were involved in the effort. Pure mathematicians conventionally looked down upon the work of this kind, terming it "meaningless."

"It is ancient Chinese mathematics that has enlightened me," said Wu Wenjun. He described ancient Chinese mathematics as constructive.

Wu Wenjun went to study in Strasbourg University in France in 1947. He then switched over to the science center in Paris in 1949, majoring in algebraic topology (if the shapes are imagined as drawn on rubber, the totality of properties which are preserved if the rubber is arbitrarily distorted constitutes topology.) Algebraic topology is one of his major research interests. His achievement in the field is regarded as part of the most powerful development in Chinese mathematics in the period of 1949-1966. He is scheduled to go to lecture on algebraic topology at the University of California at Berkeley next year.

Wu Wenjun now is deputy director of the Institute of Systems Science of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. A research fellow, he lives with his librarian wife in a five-room apartment on the picturesque western outskirts of Beijing. All his children, three daughters and a son, are now in university, studying medicine, automation, physics and computer science.



## GREAT WALL VANDALIZED; USED FOR BUILDING MATERIAL

OW280856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Many large stone building blocks have been returned to China's Great Wall by peasants who took them for building material, a Beijing municipal spokesman said today.

The spokesman said a plan has been drawn up to rebuild the damaged sections of the wall. He said no houses have been demolished to recover the stone blocks and those that have already been used in housing will stay where they are. However, several pig sties have been pulled down and the stones returned.

Altogether, 54 kilometers of the ancient wall have been damaged in the 183-kilometer stretch that falls under the jurisdiction of Beijing Municipality. In May this year, after a protest by several deputies to the municipal government, the vice-mayor of Beijing, Bei Jiefu, called a meeting in Yanqing County, northwest of the capital, where the damage is most severe, to investigate the problem at first hand. Since then, committees to protect the wall have been set up in several localities and notices have been posted near the wall warning of penalties for vandalism.

## RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES PRIMARY, SECONDARY CONTRADICTION

HK241515 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Zhou Baoxi (0719 1405 3886): "Under No Circumstances Will the Secondary Have Any Decisive Effect on the Primary"]

[Text] In the discussion on whether the mutual transformation of the roles of the primary and secondary aspects of a contradiction is a universal principle, Comrade Zhu Boying held this viewpoint: What is primary plays the leading, decisive role in the development of a thing under general conditions, and what is secondary changes to play the leading, decisive role only under given conditions. Mentioning the general and given conditions, this viewpoint seems to be highly comprehensive and dialectical. However, it is incorrect because it deviates from dialectical materialism.

Dialectical materialists hold that in determining which is primary and which is secondary--that is, which is the origin and plays the decisive role, as between matter and consciousness and between economics and politics--there can be only one answer in any circumstances, which is: Matter and economics are primary and are the origins while consciousness and politics are secondary and are derivatives. Lenin unequivocally pointed out that the antithesis between matter and consciousness has "absolute significance" within the bounds of the problem of what is to be regarded as primary and what as secondary. Comrade Zhu Boying also quoted what Lenin said immediately after that: "Beyond these bounds the relative character of this antithesis is indubitable." Then he talked lavishly about the transformation of the relative character of matter and consciousness. He seemed to have forgotten that the question under discussion was within and not beyond these bounds. Within these bounds, the antithesis of matter and consciousness can only be absolute, that is, unconditionally everlasting. He said that the primary is regarded as the origin and has a decisive effect on the secondary under two conditions, that is, general and given conditions, and that this effect exists only under general conditions and not under "given conditions." Obviously, he took something unconditional as conditional and the everlasting relationship as temporary. Thus, he regarded the relationship in absolute terms as the relationship in relative terms. This, of course, is diametrically opposed to Lenin's dialectical viewpoint that the antithesis of matter and consciousness has "absolute significance."

Comrade Zhu Boying had a comment to make on this point. He said that when he expressed spirit as playing the leading, decisive role under given conditions, he based himself on the concept that matter determines spirit. Then, does the viewpoint that the secondary has decisive effect on the primary under given conditions conform with dialectical materialism? The answer is again negative.

As we know, in dealing with the question of whether matter or consciousness and whether economics or politics play the decisive role, we consider which of them is primary or secondary and which is original or derivative. Thus, we can no longer say that the secondary has decisive effect on the primary. Otherwise, people will ask: Which of them plays the decisive role after all? No one can tell. A story about the spear and shield vendor in ancient China goes: He first said that his spear was the sharpest and could pierce any shield. Then, he boasted that his shield was the strongest and no spear could pierce it. He was contradicting himself.

We deny that consciousness has a decisive effect on matter and politics on economics in any circumstances. But, we do not deny that the secondary has some effect on the primary. This effect should not be regarded as decisive; it should be called reaction. We recognize that the primary has decisive effect on the secondary and that the secondary reacts on the primary. Recognizing this reaction means avoiding mechanical materialism and upholding dialectical materialism. As Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, "we recognize that in the general development of history the material determines the mental and social being determines social consciousness," but we also and indeed must recognize "the reaction of social consciousness on social being and of the superstructure on the economic base. This does not go against materialism; on the contrary, it avoids mechanical materialism and firmly upholds dialectical materialism." ("On Contradiction") It is incorrect to say that recognition of the decisive effect of the secondary on the primary under given conditions upholds dialectical materialism and avoids mechanical materialism.

Some people may say: When productive forces cannot develop without changing the relations of production, when the superstructure hinders the development of the economic base and when a task cannot be carried out for lack of a general or specific policy, then changing the relations of production, transforming the superstructure and formulating a general or specific policy play the major, decisive role. Is this not a vivid example of the secondary having decisive effect on the primary?

Actually, when productive forces cannot develop without changing the relations of production, this gives expression first to the decisive effect which productive forces have on the relations of production, that is, the decisive effect of the primary on the secondary. If productive forces do not develop, the objective demand for changing the relations of production does not exist--this is the first question. When there is such an objective demand, revolutionaries should concentrate their energies on some place and make all-out efforts to do some work--this is another question. The first question determines which is the decisive factor. The other is based on the first and concerns the principal tasks which should be grasped.

The principal tasks are changeable. They change when time and conditions change. Sometimes, developing the economy is a principal task. At other times, other jobs are the principal tasks. In our opinion, whatever work we take as a principal task, we do not deviate from the view that productive forces have a decisive effect on the relations of production in the same way as the primary has on the secondary. If we hold that any work which we regard as a principal task plays the leading and decisive role, we are confusing the role played by a principal task with the decisive effect which the primary has on the secondary.

In demonstrating the decisive effect which the secondary has on the primary under given conditions, Comrade Zhu Boying quoted a passage from Engels' letter to Joseph Bloch. Engels said: "According to the materialist conception of history, the ultimately decisive element in history is the production and reproduction of real life." However, "if somebody twists this into saying that the economic factor is the only decisive one, he is transforming that proposition into a meaningless, abstract, absurd phrase." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 477) Here, Engels said that the economic factor was not the only decisive factor. Did he mean to say that there were other decisive factors parallel to the economic factor?

Actually, Engels' meaning has been misunderstood. We can see this point from the context. His central idea is that with the exception of the economic factor which plays the ultimately decisive role, all elements of the economic base and the superstructure interact on one another. However, Marx and Engels did not stress this interaction sufficiently when they founded historical materialism. There was not an iota of suggesting other decisive factors parallel to the economic factor. Immediately after that, Engels went on to say: "The economic situation is the basis, but the various components of the superstructure also exercise their influence upon the course of the historical struggles and in many cases determine their form in particular." He put the word "form" in boldface to draw the readers' attention. Clearly enough, the economic situation is the basis and has influence on the course of the historical struggles, that is, the economic factor is the decisive one. The elements of the superstructure determine the "form" of the historical struggles.

Engels did not use the word "decisive" in any place except in connection with the form of the historical struggles. In his letter to Joseph Bloch, he put forward this indubitable, conclusive opinion: When man makes history, "the economic assumptions and conditions are ultimately decisive." But the political ones, and so forth, and even the traditions which haunt human minds "also play a part, though not the decisive one." He repeatedly expounded on this conclusive opinion in his letters to C. Schmidt, N.F. Danielson and W. Borgius. Time and again, he stressed the idea that politics and thinking had great influence on the economy but the economic factor had ultimately decisive significance. He said that this idea was a red thread running through the whole course of development and was the only means by which to understand this course of development. We must not misunderstand him in this respect.

The question we are discussing is a rather abstract, theoretical one. It has great influence on practice. The "theory that spirit is the decisive factor," the "theory that politics is the decisive factor," the "theory that the superstructure is the decisive factor," etc., which emerged in the course of revolution and construction over the past years, were closely related to this theoretical question. Therefore, it is very important for us to sum up our positive and negative experiences of the past 30 years and make clear theoretically that under no circumstances will the secondary have any decisive effect on the primary.

#### TRADE UNIONS ISSUE CIRCULAR ON FAMILY PLANNING

OW252001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1216 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--According to a GONGREN RIBAO report, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions recently issued a circular to all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional trade union councils, calling on them to vigorously and conscientiously carry out family planning work among workers and staff members in resolute response to the call of the party Central Committee.

The circular says: In its open letter to all Communist Party and CYL members on bringing our country's population growth under control, the CCP Central Committee required them to resolutely take the lead in responding to the State Council's call for each couple to have one child.



Now 60 percent of the country's more than 100 million workers and staff members are at the age of fertility. To do a good job in family planning among these workers and staff members is of great significance for bringing population growth under control and promoting the development of the four modernizations. Trade unions at all levels must carry out this work of a policy nature as one of their major tasks and make positive contributions to correctly carrying out this call issued by the party Central Committee.

The circular calls on trade unions at all levels, especially the basic-level trade union organizations, to take the initiative in coordinating with the departments concerned and to adopt various methods to give wide publicity to and implement the guidelines set forth in the "open letter" of the party Central Committee among the workers, staff members and their families. They should propagate and implement the party's policies on family planning, free workers and staff members of various misgivings and do away with the remnants of feudalism advocating that men are superior to women. They should conscientiously implement the principle that men and women enjoy equal pay for equal work. They should vigorously and properly promote late marriage, late birth, fewer births and the production of good offspring among the unmarried workers and staff members in order to turn the call for each couple to have one child into conscious action by the large numbers of workers and staff members now at the age of fertility.

The circular says: Since family planning concerns policy and the interests of thousands upon thousands of families, we must clearly explain the principles and various advantages and disadvantages to people according to different ideological conditions. We must prevent the use of any oversimplified and crude methods. Compulsion must never be permitted, and violations of law and discipline must be resolutely opposed. We must do methodical ideological work, actively assist the departments concerned in giving specific guidance and at the same time help workers and staff members solve practical problems. We must carry out this work early, meticulously, practically and effectively. Trade union organizations at all levels should assign special personnel to perform this work. Trade union cadres at all levels and trade union activists should set a personal example in family planning.

#### RENMIN RIBAO REPORT ON CHAI JINCHUAN CASE

HK230817 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Report: "Hebei Provincial CCP Committee Reverses the Wrong Verdict Passed on Former Shijiazhuang Municipal Labor Bureau Deputy Chief Chai Jinchuan"]

[Text] The "counterrevolutionary" case of Chai Jinchuan which has drawn much attention throughout Hebei has recently been solved after repeated discussions by the Hebei Provincial CCP committee and the Shijiazhuang Municipal CCP committee. Comrade Chai Jinchuan was set free on 30 September with a verdict of "not guilty."

After the downfall of the "gang of four", while exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" were launched throughout the country, the provincial CCP committee arrested the "pre-Great Cultural Revolution" deputy director of the Labor Bureau of Shijiazhuang, Chai Jinchuan, who had long been persecuted by the "gang of four." He was arrested on the charge of being an element of the "gang of four." A so-called movement to criticize Chai was launched in Shijiazhuang, which involved a number of cadres and the masses. The clarification of the misjudged case, which has been much delayed, is now complete.  
[paragraph continues]

On 26 September, the Shijiazhuang Municipal Public Security Bureau issued a decision on setting Comrade Chai Jinchuan free. It said: On 20 October 1976, Comrade Chai Jinchuan was isolated for investigation on suspicion of being an active counterrevolutionary. In the course of ferretting out the crimes of the "gang of four," Comrade Chai Jinchuan was arrested as an "active counterrevolutionary." After investigation, Comrade Chai Jinchuan was found to be actually not a counterrevolutionary. It was erroneous to arrest him on the charge of being a counterrevolutionary. The wrong verdict should be corrected, he is innocent and should be set free.

After Comrade Chai Jinchuan was set free, the responsible comrades of the Shijiazhuang Municipal CCP Committee office for implementing policies and his original work unit (the municipal labor bureau) visited Chai Jinchuan at his home. The second secretary of the municipal CCP Committee Comrade Jia Ran, and deputy secretary Comrade Liu Jun also visited and talked to him. The municipal labor bureau specially organized a meeting for the cadres of government organs to meet comrade Chai Jinchuan. In his numerous speeches, Comrade Chai Jinchuan reiterated: "I thank the party, the party policy, and the leading comrades who persist in implementing the spirit of the third, the fourth and the fifth plenary sessions." He said: "During the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' as a party member and a leading cadre, I was wrong in taking the side of one faction of the mass organizations. I have shortcomings and have made mistakes. I will sum up past lessons and experiences, and look into the future with the overall situation in mind. I shall contribute the rest of my life to the cause of the four modernizations."

#### CCP CIRCULAR ON PROPAGANDA WORK FOR MARRIAGE LAW

OW242052 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] The CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department recently issued a "circular on doing a good job in propaganda work for the 'marriage law of the PRC'" and main points of the propaganda work.

The circular says: The new "marriage law of the PRC" adopted and promulgated by the Third Session of the Fifth NPC is our country's fundamental code on marital and family relations. It is an important law concerning the vital interests of every family and every person, man and woman, old and young. It is a major event in the building of the legal system in our country. The propaganda departments of party committees at all levels should, under the party committees' unified leadership, organize the press, radio, television, literary and art and publishing units, women's federations, trade unions, CYL and other mass organizations as well as the forces of government and judicial departments to concentrate their efforts to start an extensive, in-depth and lively propaganda campaign for the marriage law and carry it on as a continuous propaganda task through all channels, applying all kinds and forms of propaganda and in light of problems in handling marital and family relations among the masses in various areas and units. This is to ensure that the new marriage law is made known to every household and takes root in the hearts of the people. The propaganda campaign is aimed at promoting a socialist new custom in marriage and family relations, deal blows at unhealthy and evil feudal and capitalist trends and practices, strike at the unlawful practice of ill-treatment and bodily injury of women and old people, enhance the concept of abiding by the law, promote stability, unity and the four modernizations program and ensure the successful implementation of the new marriage law.

On how to publicize the marriage law in areas of autonomy of minority nationalities, the circular says that arrangements should be made by the local party committees according to the principles of the new marriage law and the provision of article 36 of that law.

The "main points of the propaganda work for the marriage law of the PRC"--issued together with the circular--is jointly worked out by the CCP Central Committee's Propaganda Department and the National Women's Federation. It is divided into three parts: 1) the significance in implementing the new marriage law; 2) main contents of the new marriage law; and 3) how to ensure the implementation of the new marriage law.

#### NATIONAL FORUM ON LITERARY, ART THEORY HELD IN TIANJIN

SK261114 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to our sources, He Jingzhi, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, spoke 22 October at a national academic forum on the Marxist-Leninist theory of literature and art in Tianjin. He said that to promote literature and art in the new period, we should intensify and raise the standard of the study of the Marxist theory of literature and art, improve the publicity and education on the Marxist theory of literature and art and persistently guide our literary and art work with Marxism as a scientific system.

Comrade He Jingzhi also discussed the issue of correctly conducting literary and art criticism. He said: We should not write articles of literary and art criticism according to our personal likes and dislikes, but should [words indistinct]. Likewise, writers should refrain from listening to words of praise only. He said we should pay attention to the social effects of literary and artistic works.

In conclusion, Comrade He Jingzhi discussed ways to do literary and artistic creations and train literary and art workers.

#### Further Report, Forum Conclusion

SK261122 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpts] In order to carry on and develop the Marxist theory of literature and art, our attitude toward Marxism should not be [words indistinct]. We should regard Marxism as a science guiding our acts and study and apply it creatively in our practice. This concept became clearer at the national academic forum on the Marxist theory of literature and art.

Following an 8-day session, the forum concluded 23 October. It stressed the discussions on human nature and humanitarianism. Human nature and humanitarianism are very important aspects of the Marxist theory of literature and art and have created great controversy for a long time. Discussions on these issues have not only a great theoretical significance but also an urgent practical significance.

Through discussions, participants to the forum have deepened their understanding of the importance of upholding Marxism-Leninism, one of the "four upholds" set forth by the CCP Central Committee.

#### BEIJING WRITERS, ARTISTS SUGGEST LITERARY, ART REFORM

OW262351 XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1149 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--How can we truly help socialist literature and art in China to thrive? At a recent discussion meeting sponsored by the editorial department of the WENYI BAO, many comrades suggested that reform of the system of literary and art organizations should be put on the agenda while we are reforming our leadership and economic system. Comrades present at the meeting fully affirmed the achievements made on the literary and art front in the past 4 years.



At the same time, they pointed out: Our literary and art work still cannot meet the demand of the four modernizations and the broad masses of people. Certain shortcomings of the system of literary and art organizations have become acute problems which affect literary and art development. Since the fourth national congress of writers and artists in 1979, wanton interference in literary and art creation has certainly increased in some localities.

Many comrades held that in the 31 years since the founding of the People's Republic, facts show that such a situation was not only caused by the thinking, workstyle and ability of certain leading literary and art departments, it also had something to do with our present system of literary and art organizations. Some comrades hoped that the present way of examining and approving literary and art works by the leading department would be reformed. They held that as literary and art works are the results of complicated mental labor, writers and artists should have the freedom to explore in their artistic practice and to decide what to write and how to write and no one should wantonly interfere in their writing.

At the discussion meeting, they cited facts to criticize the overstaffing and bureaucratic workstyle which generally exist in literary and art units.

They pointed out: In a certain publishing house, only approximately 30 of the more than 150 staff members are doing editorial work. Some drama troupes rely on the performance of several dozen actors and actresses to feed several hundred troupe members. Some leading literary and art organs have many administrative leading cadres, but only a few of them actually do any work. Some leading cadres are content with their ignorance of literature and art. Therefore, they do not do what they should do, but do what they should not do and meddle in other people's business. As a result, many literary and art causes and works are not supported, many precious paintings and cultural relics are lost and the literary and art productive forces are restricted.

At the meeting, comrades made many concrete suggestions and presented many ideas on the reform of the system of literary and art organizations.

They held: The reform of the system of literary and art organizations should be integrated with the implementation of the party's ideological and political line and with the efforts to form younger, specialized and intellectual leading groups. The reform of the system of literary and art organizations is a very complicated, meticulous and comprehensive work. It should be done step by step according to plan and should be actively done right away. The reform of the system of literary and art organizations will improve and strengthen party leadership, provide a sure guarantee for the implementation of the party's "double hundred" principle, further liberate the literary and art productive force and help the literary and art cause to thrive.

Feng Mu, chief editor of the WENYI BAO, presided over the meeting which was attended by more than 30 literary and art workers of Beijing. Those who spoke at the meeting included Li Zhun, Yan Yi, Huang Miaozi, Jiang Xiaotian, Miao Junjie, Qin Jin, Ma Debo, Meng Weizai, Liu Binyan and Zhao Zixiong.

#### ARCHITECT ON HOUSING PROJECTS IN RURAL AREAS

OW261252 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0142 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--Following the agricultural economic development and increase of the peasants' income, improvement of living conditions has become an urgent demand of the broad masses of peasants. How can housing projects in the rural areas be carried out quickly and well? In his speech at the fifth congress of the Chinese Society of Architecture, Feng Hua, chairman of the academic committee on rural architecture of the society, presented the following five proposals.

1. It is imperative to pay attention to policies so as to give play to the enthusiasm of the commune members and the collectives. As the commune members' living quarters contribute to the members' livelihood, the property right of the houses should belong to the commune members. The way to build houses can be either one of these two: Under unified planning, the commune members will prepare needed funds and construction materials themselves, and the collectives will help in organizing unified construction. In this case, the property rights belong to the commune members. Houses can also be collectively constructed by the collectives with funds and construction materials prepared by the collectives. These houses, whose property rights belong to the collectives, will be rented to the commune members or sold to them at a certain price.
2. There must be a plan before construction. At present many localities have built houses with a plan. Not only that, but farmland has been misused and villages also look disorganized.
3. The designs should be meticulous. While the houses in the rural areas should satisfy the peasants' living requirements, they should also meet their needs in carrying out household sideline production. The houses' abilities to prevent and withstand fires, windstorms, flood and earthquakes should also be considered so as to ensure their safety.
4. Housing in the rural areas should fit local conditions. There should not be arbitrary uniformity.
5. Housing construction should be properly organized. Some communes and brigades have organized the five trades [stonecutters, carpenters, masons, bricklayers and bamboo-workers] in the rural areas to build houses for the commune members during the slack farming season. These craftsmen, who still work on farms during the busy farming season, do not consume the commune members' foodgrain, nor do they accept "lucky money" for setting the roof beam in place. They are welcomed by the peasants because generally construction funds can be cut by about one-half by contracting the construction job to these people.

Feng Hua concluded that as long as we carry out the correct policies, rely on the masses, plan properly and work hard in other fields, housing construction in the rural areas of our country certainly will appear with a new face in the near future.

#### Further Report

OW261247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--Better housing has become a top concern of Chinese peasants now that their income has been increasing, said a noted architect here at the current congress of the Chinese Architectural Society.

In the economically better-off areas, "almost all peasant families are preparing to build new houses," said Feng Hua, chairman of the society's rural construction committee. Quoting sample surveys in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, he said an estimated 10 million rural families had moved into new homes or otherwise improved their housing in the past two years. Three-fourths of the peasant families in Jiaonan County, Shandong Province, and half of those in Jiading County on the outskirts of Shanghai are in new homes, he noted.

Average floor space of the newly built peasant homes is about 70 square meters in northern China and 90 square meters in the south, Feng Hua said. Many rural areas, he added, also built new medical centers, schools, libraries, shops and cinemas. Governments at various levels are helping the peasants in home construction by supplying them with rolled steel, glass and other building materials.

But rural housing conditions are still difficult, Feng Hua said. Adobe and thatched-roof houses still account for more than 40 percent of peasant homes, in terms of floor space. "Long-term efforts are needed to solve the problem step by step," he said. Feng Hua disclosed that preparations are being made to start a contest in rural housing designs so that the houses built for peasants will be better adapted to their needs, more scientifically structured and more attractive. Such houses must cater to the tastes of the peasants and retain the traditional architectural styles of different localities, Feng Hua said. "We simply must not copy the designs of urban housing," he stressed.

## RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

OW280602 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 27 October commentary: "In Rural Housing Construction, It Is Necessary To Bring Into Play the Initiatives of Both Commune Members and the Collectives"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--RENMIN RIBAO on 27 October prominently frontpages reports on the progress achieved by No 1 Minle production team of Zhongshan County, Guangdong and No 2 Xinquan production team of Kedong County, Heilongjiang in rural housing construction. The newspaper attaches a commentary to the reports.

The commentary says: According to statistics, about 10 million rural households rebuilt or remodeled their living quarters and 50 million of the rural population moved into new housing units throughout the country in 1978 and 1979. This is a terrific achievement. However, with the 800 million rural population in our country, there are still hundreds of millions of rural households that need to rebuild or remodel their living quarters by stages and in groups. It is impossible for the state to undertake the whole housing project for such a large rural population and it is also very difficult for many communes and production brigades to build the housing units under a unified plan. Therefore, it is necessary to rely on the masses of commune members to build their living quarters with their own efforts and in accordance with the actual condition of each locality. In other words, it is necessary to bring into full play the initiatives of both commune members and the collectives. The fundamental solution to rural housing construction lies in mobilizing the enthusiasm of the 800 million peasants and providing them with correct organizational leadership in building houses.

After explaining the three major forms of rural housing construction in our country--self-financed and public-subsidized housing with property belonging to the individual, collectively-built housing with property belonging to the collective which rents the housing units to commune members, and collectively-built housing sold to commune members--the commentary points out: In view of the fact that most commune members do not have a solid economic foundation, providing public subsidies will be conducive to bringing into full play the initiatives of both commune members and the collectives, as well as to the maintenance and management of housing units. The experience of No 1 Minle and No 2 Xinquan production teams proves that using this form can achieve a faster and better quality in rural housing construction, thereby improving much quicker commune members' living conditions and becoming quite popular among cadres and commune members.



Commune members' house savings deposits and mutual assistance among them, based on the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, are very efficient in solving housing problems for commune members who do not have sufficient financial resources or have material difficulties. Communes and production brigades which have good economic conditions and more accumulated can adopt the method of building housing units by the collectives under a unified plan with the property right belonging to the collective, which either rents or sells the housing units at market price to commune members. In carrying out this method, communes and production brigades should act according to their capabilities and should never go beyond the limit of their economic conditions so as not to affect the development of the collective economy and the distribution of commune members. A few years ago, only the housing units built by the collective under a unified plan with the property right belonging to the collective could be called socialism while building houses by individual commune members could "promote the market for capitalism." This is a completely wrong viewpoint. Commune members' requests to build houses of their own, provided they conform with the unified plan, should be approved and supported.

The commentary says: Local authorities should not take a hands-off attitude toward rural housing construction and at the same time should avoid formalism and commandeering.

#### CORRECTION TO HONGQI OPPOSING PATRIARCHAL WORKSTYLE

The following is a correction to the item entitled "HONGQI Calls for Opposing Patriarchal Workstyle" published in the 27 October People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT on page L 13: On page L 15, in the third line of the third and last paragraph, substitute the phrase "must come from" for the "words indistinct" enclosed in parentheses.

#### CORRECTION TO CONFERENCE ON REUNITING SEPARATED COUPLES

The following are corrections to the item entitled "Conference on Reuniting Separated Military Couples Held," published in the 24 October People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT on page L 1: On page L 1, the word "military" should be deleted from the headline.

On page L 2, in the fourth line of the first paragraph, substitute the figure "200,000 couples" for the incorrect "300,000."

#### B R I E F S

LINGUISTICS SOCIETY--Wuhan, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--The Linguistics Society of China was set up here today in the presence of nearly 200 specialists in this field. Seventy-six-year-old Lu Shuxiang, director of the Institute of Linguistics and Philology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was elected president. Professor Wang Li was named honorary president. The society will sponsor nationwide forums and academic exchanges with other countries. It plans to put out two journals, JOURNAL OF THE LINGUISTICS SOCIETY OF CHINA and BULLETIN OF THE LINGUISTICS SOCIETY OF CHINA. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 27 Oct 80 OW]

PARTICLE ACCELERATOR SOCIETY--A meeting is being held in Shanghai for the inauguration of the China Particle Accelerator Society. According to accelerator experts attending the meeting, including Li Yi, Xie Jialin and Wang Chuanying of the High Energy Physics Institute and the Atomic Energy Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, a professional force has been formed in the field of particle accelerator research in our country, and more than 30 medium- and low- energy accelerators have been developed. More than 180 academic papers have been received by the inauguration meeting of the society. They also told reporters that at present high-energy accelerators, heavy-ion accelerators and (?synchrotron accelerators) are being developed in China and are expected to be completed in the middle and late 1980's. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Oct 80 OW]

ZHANG JINGFU ADDRESSES ANHUI AFFORESTATION MEETING

OW251343 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to a report by ANHUI RIBAO, the Anhui Province Forestry Bureau called a provincial conference on afforestation in Hefei Municipality from 14 to 19 October to map out the forestry production plan for 1981. The specific targets of the 1981 afforestation plan are: Afforest 2 million mu of land in Anhui Province, including 150,000 mu by the state and 350,000 mu by aerial sowing; plant 200 million trees around houses and along rivers, roads and ditches; cultivate 300,000 mu of land for nursing saplings; build tree belts around 2.76 million mu of farmland; [words indistinct] 1 million mu of land; mark off 3.1 million mu of hilly areas for afforestation; tend and transform 500,000 mu of natural forests; and improve the management of 3.9 million mu of forests.

Comrades Zhang Jingfu and Wang Guangyu spoke at the closing ceremony on the afternoon of 19 October. They unanimously pointed out that to develop forestry at a faster pace, it is important to implement the policies now.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu said: Policies are a magic weapon for arousing the masses' enthusiasm for afforestation. With regard to the various forestry policies that have already been adopted, all localities must earnestly carry them out in a down-to-earth manner. Although it is necessary to maintain the communist workstyle and map out a long-term plan in launching afforestation, we must still pursue economic results and pay attention to integrating long-range interests with immediate interests so as to enable the masses to receive actual benefits and rapidly increase their income.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu added: The party committees at all levels must attach importance to forestry. As far as the first and second party secretaries in the hilly area are concerned, what other tasks are more important than developing forestry? The system of fixed responsibility must be established. We should not indulge in empty talk. At present, we must concentrate our efforts on understanding the policies and adopting measures to stop the destruction of forests in hilly areas within a definite time. In all timber-producing areas, permits must be issued for logging, shipping and selling.

Comrade Wang Guangyu said that policies must be fully adopted to arouse enthusiasm for afforestation and forest protection in all fields of work. Therefore, the leading personnel themselves must fully understand the forestry policies. The forestry production team in itself represents a good form of production. The existing tree farms run by the communes and their subdivisions should not be abolished, but efforts made to consolidate and improve them. Meanwhile, it is also necessary to improve the management of state tree farms.

JIANGSU CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS 18-22 OCTOBER

OW240001 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Report by station correspondent (Wu Yongsong) and station reporter (Ye Lin)]

[Excerpts] The 11th session of the Standing Committee of the 4th provincial CPPCC Committee was held from 18 to 22 October in Nanjing. Responsible persons of the provincial organizations of various democratic parties, counselors [can shi] of the provincial counselors office and responsible persons of the united front work departments of prefectural and municipal CCP committees attended the meeting as observers.

At this 5-day meeting, the participating comrades conscientiously listened to reports relaying the guidelines of the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the Third Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee. In the course of studying and discussing these guidelines, they emancipated their minds, carried out earnest studies for the sake of revolution and offered many practical and positive suggestions for the four modernizations on the basis of the actual situation in our province. From beginning to end, the meeting fully displayed a democratic and reforming spirit.

While carrying out studies and discussions, the participating comrades offered many suggestions on the cadre system and how to use them. A number of Standing Committee members held that a lack of distinction between party and government work is still a problem in some field in our province. The system of "iron rice bowls" for cadres and lifetime tenure still needs to be changed because it is not conducive to training and selecting competent cadres, they said.

Touching on the cadre issue in our province, some Standing Committee members pointed out: Some leading cadres gained promotions by lying, bragging, flattering and indulging in empty talk. Others climbed to high positions by beating smashing and looting. They are still holding their positions as leaders of factories, mines, companies or bureaus. We hope that the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government will make a firm determination to remove them from their present positions.

With regard to leading cadres seeking privileges and on the question of overcoming bureaucracy, quite a few members pointed out that seeking privileges is still a rather serious problem on the part of some leading cadres in certain localities and units. They suggested that a campaign to study the Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life and to discuss the question of the criterion for testing truth be developed at all levels from the top down in the province so as to make up for what was missed. As for bureaucracy, some members said: Bureaucracy is presently manifested in two ways: First, in the organizational structure through overlapping and overstaffed organizations. Second, in ideology as patriarchy and the idea that one person alone has the say--in other words, "what I say counts" and "nobody should offend me." Other members voiced their opinions and offered suggestions on how to overcome bureaucracy in economic units.

During the process of study and discussion, the members aired their views on democracy and the legal system. Many of them pointed out: Carrying democracy forward and reforms are closely related to each other. There are still many ideological obstacles to democracy. We must remove these obstacles and speed up our process to democracy so as to mobilize all positive factors to achieve the four modernizations more quickly.

Before the conclusion of the meeting, Guan Wenwei, vice chairman of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered a summation speech. Bao Houchang, chairman of the provincial CCP Committee, also addressed the meeting.

#### JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

HK270606 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on the morning of 26 October after 5 days in session. The full session on the morning of 26 October approved appointments and dismissals and relevant decisions. It appointed (Sun Yulin) deputy director of the General Office of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; (Sun Haiping) deputy director of the committee's culture, education, Science and Technology Office; and (Bian Tengyue) vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court.



Yang Shangkui, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided and spoke at the session. He said: During the session many committee members have said things they had not dared to say before, reflecting the people's views and demands in varying degrees. We must vigorously promote and carry forward this spirit. So long as we speak on behalf of the masses and seek truth from facts, the masses will support us and the party will back us as well. Everyone is equal before party discipline and state law. The party discipline and state law will not be tolerant toward anyone who takes retaliatory action, nor will the masses allow it.

Li Yizhang, Luo Mengwen, Zhang Yuqing, Li Fangyuan and Xie Xianghuang, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Vice Governor Xu Qin; provincial Higher People's Court President Liu Bin; provincial Chief Procurator Chen Keguang, and responsible persons of the People's Congress Standing Committee of 13 counties attended as observers.

#### SHANDONG ESTABLISHES COMPANY WITH OVERSEAS CHINESE

SK250958 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Shandong Huajian Company was recently held in Jinan. The company was established to satisfy the desire of Overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao to invest in the motherland and support its four modernizations. Aiming at promoting the four modernizations of our province, the company's major objective is to draw on the investments, techniques and equipment of Overseas Chinese, compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and foreigners of Chinese descent to process imported materials, assemble imported spare parts, conduct compensatory trade and establish enterprises with joint investments.

Through discussions, directors from the province and Hong Kong, Macao and other countries revised the company's constitution. With a deep love for the motherland and their native place, they aired their views freely and enthusiastically offered many valuable suggestions.

The provincial deputy governors, Qin Hezhen and Xu Leijian, received all the directors of the board during the meeting and encouraged them to work diligently, manage the company well and contribute to the four modernizations in our province.

#### SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS BACK CHANGSHA PROTEST

OW241339 Paris AFP in English 1243 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Shanghai, 24 Oct (AFP)--A student protest last week in the central Changsha District has received the backing of a major Shanghai university. A large banner posted up at the eastern Chinese city's Fudan University said simply: "We inform you that the Changsha elections were rigged. Support our action." Eyewitnesses said the chalked inscription had replaced another more detailed appeal earlier this week explaining the Changsha demonstration in which 4,000 students participated.

The first show of support here this week was done away with, probably on the instructions of the university authorities.

The Changsha demonstration was sparked off when district authorities moved against the candidacy of an activist student in a local election. The demonstrators sent telegrams to China's major universities informing their colleagues and seeking their support.

At Beijing's Beida University two posters expressing solidarity with the Changsha activists were also displayed.

## CHEN GUODONG AT SHANGHAI UNITED FRONT WORK CONFERENCE

OW252035 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] At a municipal conference on United Front work, Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, said yesterday: The united front is a consistent policy of our party and a basic policy of our country. In the new period, the scope of united front work is expanded rather than diminished and the tasks in this regard are important rather than insignificant. At present, the whole party should participate in this work and strengthen its leadership in this regard. We should mobilize all positive factors and unite with all forces that can be united with to carry out united front work so that this work can better serve the four modernizations and the great cause of unifying the motherland.

Since last year's municipal conference on united front work, this municipality has conscientiously implemented the party Central Committee's policy on the revolutionary, patriotic united front and has done a great deal of work in this respect, thus achieving fairly noticeable results.

The conference held that in united front work, this municipality should continue to carry forward the spirit of democracy, reform and seeking truth from facts. It is necessary to make continuous efforts to conduct propaganda and education on the theory, principles and policy of the united front in the new period to enable people to deepen their understanding of the importance of united front work. Efforts should be made to effectively strengthen and improve party leadership over this work. It is essential to give full play to the CPPCC and to respect various democratic parties and bring their role into play. It is also necessary to step up our work among nonparty intellectuals and to improve the cooperation and working relations between the party and nonparty personages. We should fully trust nonparty personages working in leading positions at various levels so that they can have functions and responsibilities as well as powers. Vigorous efforts should be made to carry out work toward Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and among Overseas Chinese. It is necessary to implement the policy on religion and the policy on the former industrialists and businessmen and to do a good job in national unity.

This united front conference was held from 22 through 24 October. It relayed the guidelines laid down by the national forum of provincial and municipal United Front Department directors sponsored by the United Front Department of the CCP Central Committee. At the municipal conference, participants exchanged experiences in united front work.

At the conference, Zhang Chengzhong, director of the United Front Work Department of the municipal party committee, made a report on united front and CPPCC work in Shanghai over the past year; and (Jin Renqiu), director of the same department, made a report on the plans for future work in this regard.

Secretaries Wang Daohan and Zhao Xingzhi and Deputy Secretary Yang Shifa of the municipal party committee also attended the conference.

## BRIEFS

SHANDONG COTTON PROCUREMENT--Jinan, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Shandong Province began the annual purchase of cotton in early September. By 23 October a total of 4.4 million dan of ginned cotton had been purchased. Overfulfilling the annual quota by 899,000 dan. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1547 GMT 24 Oct 80 OW]

## GUANGDONG TRIES PERSONNEL FOR ASSISTING ILLEGAL EMIGRANTS

HK260723 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpts] On 24 October, the Guangzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court sentenced swindler (Xiao Haoying) to life imprisonment and deprived him of his political rights for life. (Xiao Haoying) was a cadre of the Yuexiu district subbureau of the Guangzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau who took advantage of his public security post to swindle the masses. From 1973 to the first half of 1979, he swindled a total of 29 people, extorting 41,200 yuan from them. (Xiao Haoying) operated in sinister ways. He took advantage of certain people's desire to go to Hong Kong to swindle money from them and even made threats and forcibly extorted money. Some of his victims had to sell their clothes, watches and bicycles in order to get money to hand over to the criminal (Xiao). These things had an extremely bad influence among the masses.

Ignoring state laws, (Li Xingxian), (Jiang Guangshan) and (Huang Kun), people's policemen of the Guangzhou Railway Public Security Suboffice, took advantage of their powers to arrange railway transport for 39 people to the border. The three were recently arrested and sentenced to reeducation through labor. In the course of arranging the transport of illegal emigrants, (Li Xingxian) and the others extorted PRC and Hong Kong money from them. (Li) took 800 yuan, and (Jiang) 1,010 yuan and HK \$600. The nature of the case was serious, since these three used their powers as public security personnel to organize illegal emigration.

## FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUBEI FLOOD, RECOVERY EFFORTS

OW241328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Wuhan, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--China's new flexible policy of allowing rural collectives and peasants more initiative is helping Hubei Province, central China, overcome the difficulties caused by torrential rains this summer. Steps taken in line with this policy range from allotting more collective land for private use to tax exemptions for commune-run industries in the coming months.

Now that water has been drained from most of the affected areas in the province, preparations for autumn ploughing and sowing are proceeding apace. More than 2,500 tons of seeds have been sent in for this purpose. In many heavily hit communes, vegetables are growing exuberantly on both collective land and private plots and destroyed houses are being rebuilt.

While encouraging self-reliance by the rural collectives and peasants in the afflicted areas, the government has allocated large sums of money as relief funds and interest-free loans. "The government is doing its best to see to it that no one in the flooded areas starves or has to flee from home," said local government officials.

Between late May and August, the province was hit by the heaviest rainstorms in many years, which swelled the Yangtze and other rivers to above the danger point. While the Yangtze main dykes stood firm, 55 small dykes protecting lakeside and low-lying areas gave way. Seven embankments were deliberately broken for flood diversion after the people there had been evacuated in an orderly way. More than 1.2 million hectares of farmland was affected, crops on 393,000 hectares were ruined and 290,000 farm houses destroyed.

Soon after the flood, food and clothing were rushed in by helicopters and boats. Medical teams from local and army hospitals arrived to treat patients, spread hygiene information and help sterilize drinking water.



Jingshou Prefecture, the worst hit in the province, asked the affected production teams to expand the areas under barley, buckwheat and other fast-maturing crops after the water subsided or was pumped out. A decision was adopted by the prefectural authorities that in areas where crops were destroyed, each peasant household be allotted one or two mu (15 mu to a hectare) of collective land to grow crops for its private use until the end of the 1981 summer harvest. Commune members are also encouraged to engage in sideline production such as fishing, pig and poultry raising, weaving reed hats and collecting lotus seeds and lotus roots which are consumed in China as table delicacies.

Government purchasing departments have been instructed to buy from the peasants whatever they produce, so long as the product has some use, even though this may involve loss of money to the government. No taxes will be levied on products turned out by commune- and brigade-run industries in the coming months, except for cigarettes, wine and spirits, sugar and cotton yarn--goods with a big margin of profit.

The peasants in the afflicted areas are living on grain reserves they have laid up. Beginning November 1, the government will supply them with relief grain averaging 20 to 22.5 kilograms per month for everyone.

To help people in these areas rebuild their homes, the government is providing such building materials as timber, cement, rolled steel and roofing felt.

#### Governor Visits Disaster Area

HK250744 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Hubei Governor Han Ningfu recently visited areas severely hit by natural disasters in Jingshou Prefecture to inspect the situation in self-salvation through production. He discussed measures with the cadres and masses for developing more production opportunities for promoting self-salvation through production.

Comrade Han Ningfu visited the severely-hit (Mengxi) commune in Gonggan County on 20 October and walked to the (Huangdi) brigade, where he saw the temporary tent accommodations for disaster victims. He talked with the cadres and masses there about getting through the winter and rapidly resuming production in the disaster areas.

On 22 October, Comrade Han Ningfu listened to a report by a responsible comrade of the prefectural CCP Committee on the state of work in the disaster areas. He then said: the disaster areas must center the relief work. It is necessary to actively promote the responsibility system of specialized contracting with remuneration linked to output and stimulate self-salvation through production. He stressed: The relief funds and materials allocated by the government must be concentrated in the severely-hit areas.

Comrade Han Ningfu praised the prefecture's practice of sending work groups to the disaster areas to help with work there. He said: It is necessary to strengthen leadership over the disaster areas and help them solve shortages of agricultural seed and industrial and sideline production raw materials. The schools and clinics in the disaster areas should be reopened so that students can go to school and the masses can obtain medical treatment.

Comrade Han Ningfu also demanded that the representatives of the masses and the discipline inspection and political and legal departments play their part and insure through supervision that the funds and materials for disaster relief are indeed used for that purpose.

## CHI BIQING ATTENDS GUIZHOU MILITIA CONGRESS

HK270442 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Under the earnest concern of the CCP Committee of the Kunming PLA units and the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee, a congress of progressive units and individuals in the units and militia under the Guizhou Military District opened in the military district hall on 26 October. Over 500 representatives of progressive units and individuals are attending.

Present at the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government, CPPCC and military district, and the provincial people's Armed Forces Committee including Chi Biqing, Su Gang, Xu Jiansheng, Miao Chunting, Li Tinggui, Wu Shi, (Ren Ying), He Ming, (Zhao Guomang), (Wang Shoushu), (Fan Xiaowen), Tian Huayi and Zhang Xintian. Provincial Military District Political Commissar (Zhao Guomang) presided.

(Ren Ying), commander of the military district, delivered the opening speech. He extended greetings to the congress on behalf of the CCP Committee and leading organs of Guizhou Military District and extended regards to all the presentatives. (Ren Ying) said in his speech: The tasks of this congress are to study and implement the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, implement the series of instructions of the Central Military Commission, sum up and exchange experiences in building the PLA units and militia since the shift of work focus, and further mobilize the commanders, fighters and militia of the military district to work in concert to do a good job of inbuing the units with better troops and simpler administration, readjust and reform the militia's organizational system, strengthen the modernization of the army, put all combat-readiness measures on a sound basis, improve the combat effectiveness of the units and militia and build and defend the four modernizations.

A military review and display was held at the opening ceremony.

## GUIZHOU GOVERNOR ON REFORMING ECONOMIC SYSTEM

HK260716 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] At a meeting convened on 22 October by the provincial People's Government to mobilize investigations into reforms of the economic system, Guizhou Governor Su Gang said: Only by thoroughly investigating the current situation and history of the enterprises can we draw up a plan for reforming the economic system that is suited to the province's realities and have good prospects of enervating the province's economy.

This meeting was convened after the provincial People's Government issued a circular on launching investigations into reforming the economic system. Some 300 persons attended the meeting, including responsible persons of all provincial People's Government departments and of those units designated as key targets of investigation.

The meeting pointed out: The reform of the economic system is aimed at solving the problem of what form of socialist economy we should establish. It is aimed at solving the question of what guiding principles to adopt for the state's economic structure and economic activities. This is currently a major task for the province. Conducting investigations into reforming the economic system means proceeding from the province's realities, concentrating on studying the specific orientation, path, methods and measures for the reform, and drawing up a plan suited to the province's realities.

Su Gang also stressed in his speech: This investigation into the reform of the economic system is related to the overall situation of reforming the province's economic system. We must be determined to make a success of it. The provincial government has therefore issued the following demands:

1. All units must study the spirit of the central documents on reforming the economic system, clearly understand the trend of development of the enterprises, eliminate ideological concern, unify understanding and grasp this investigation as a major activity.
2. The leaders of all government departments must personally grasp the investigation into the reform of the economic system and organize teams to carry it out.
3. All government departments and prefectures must submit their investigation reports or initial laws for economic reform to the provincial government by 20 November.
4. The provincial government will formulate an initial plan in December for reforming the province's economic system and gradually put it into effect. Thus the reform of the province's economic system should undergo relatively great development next year.

#### SICHUAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON MILITARY RECRUITMENT

HK250452 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Sichuan Province convened a winter military recruitment work conference on 11 October. The conference laid stress on discussing and studying how to strengthen leadership over recruitment work and insure good quality recruits. The conference put forward five specific measures for insuring this quality and formulated the scope, conditions and demands for recruitment work this winter.

In accordance with the regulations of the State Council and Central Military Commission on the scope of recruitment in the winter 1980, the following are the targets and scope of recruitment this year: In the rural areas, young people and rusticated educated youths whose families possess relatively abundant labor forces and whose cultural levels are at or above the junior middle school level; in concentrated minority-nationality areas and mountain regions, requirements on the cultural level of young recruits can be discretionarily relaxed. In the urban areas, recruitment should be carried out among 1980 senior middle school graduates; no recruitment will be carried out among young workers in factories, mines and other enterprises or among students currently attending school. The ages of recruitment are young men who are 18 or 19 in 1980, young men of 17 who are senior middle school graduates; and girls of 17 or 18 who are senior middle school graduates.

#### SICHUAN'S TAN QILONG ON AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK240408 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong and Secretary Yang Wanxuan convened county secretaries in charge of agriculture attending a recent provincial CCP Committee work conference to specifically discuss the question of agricultural capital construction. Comrade Tan Qilong stressed: It is still necessary to carry out agricultural capital construction. We must not relax the work of building small water conservancy projects. In recent years there has been a trend to reduce agricultural capital construction and to build fewer projects. This is wrong. Unless production conditions are changed, grain production cannot expand. Could Sichuan have increased its grain output by 14 billion jin in 3 years if we had not previously built water conservancy projects and stored so much water? Drought is still the main threat to our province. We cannot rely on heaven for our food. To achieve a sustained increase in agricultural production we must rely on policies and on science as well as on improving the production conditions. So long as we make a success of the production responsibility systems, we can assign part of the labor force to building farmland capital construction projects.



Comrade Yang Wanxuan told the meeting: Vigorously grasping agricultural capital construction is a major measure for insuring increased agricultural output. At present there are certain ideological trends that hinder agricultural capital construction in varying degrees. One is a lack of understanding of its importance and the idea that production can rise just the same even without engaging in agricultural capital construction. The second is the failure to properly understand the relationship between the present and the long-term, attaching much importance to the former and little to the latter. Third, there is lack of proper understanding of the relationship between state investments and locally-raised investments. People rely on the state to an excessive extent. Fourth, when instituting the production responsibility system linked to output, many places have failed to make proper labor arrangements for agricultural capital construction. This has adversely affected the consolidation of the specialized work teams and the normal progress of agricultural capital construction.

The leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee demanded that rural cadres at all levels first enhance their understanding of the importance of agricultural capital construction for increasing agricultural output, correct their attitudes and attach complete importance to the work. At the same time, they should act according to scientific and economic laws and properly study how to get a good grasp of this work in the new situation. Under the guidance of the long-term plans, they should implement the construction plans for the coming winter and spring in a truth-seeking way, taking a positive approach to insure the further improvement of the basic conditions for agricultural production in Sichuan and lay a still better material foundation for an all-round increase of production.

## BRIEFS

GUIZHOU ALUMINUM PLANT--Guiyang, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Equipment imported from Japan is being installed in two new electrolytic workshops at Guizhou aluminum plant, southwest China. When the new workshops, and two others now being constructed, are in production, they will increase China's aluminum ingot output by 80,000 tons--an extra 20 percent. Guizhou Province is one of China's main bauxite producers. The Guizhou aluminum plant was built in 1958. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 24 Oct 80 OW]

XIZANG EXCHANGE FAIR--Lhasa, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Herdsman are trading golden butter in exchange for grain and antlers, and hides and medicinal herbs in exchange for hats, butter kettles, aluminium products and thermos bottles at a big material exchange fair in the town of Nagqu in northern Tibet. Every day the fair attracts more than 7,000 traders of Tibetan nationality, not only from Tibet but also from Qinghai and Sichuan Provinces. The volume of business transactions in the first seven days ran to 540,000 yuan. The state-run trading companies supply the local farmers and herdsman with thousands of industrial products, oil and grain. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 25 Oct 80 OW]

XIZANG NEW TEACHERS--The Culture and Education Bureau of Xigaze Prefecture, Xizang, recently employed 35 lamas, personages from the upper and middle strata, and intellectuals from urban and rural areas and temples to teach Tibetan in primary and middle schools. All of them have a fairly good knowledge of the Tibetan written language. In the heyday of the 'ang of four, teaching of the Tibetan written language was suspended in most schools of Xigaze Prefecture. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 80 OW]

YUNNAN CPPCC VICE CHAIRMAN--Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Comrade Wu Jizhang, vice chairman of the Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee, passed away on 14 October 1980 in Beijing. He was 78. A memorial service for him was held on 23 October. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 24 Oct 80 OW]

## BEIJING FACTORY DIRECTOR RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OW271105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal People's Government has decided to implement a factory director responsibility system under the leadership of the congress of workers and staff members in five enterprises on a trial basis. The five enterprises are: Beijing Internal Combustion Engine General Plant, Beijing Optical Instruments Plant, Beijing No 2 Woolen Textile Plant, Beijing Municipal Leather Goods Factory and Beijing Municipal Silk Flower Factory.

The trial implementation of factory director responsibility system under the leadership of the congress of workers and staff members is a major reform of the leadership system in enterprises closely related to the economic structural reform which expands the enterprises' power of self-management. The expansion of the enterprises' power of self-management is primarily to expand the power of the masses of workers and staff members. The Beijing Municipal People's Government calls on the five enterprises selected for the experiment to first expand the power of the workers and staff members to manage the enterprises and improve the system of the congress of workers and staff members so that the policymaking power of the enterprises is actually placed in the hands of the workers and staff members. The congress of workers and staff members is the organ of power in an enterprise. It decides on the orientation, policies and long-range plans of the enterprise's production and operations; its annual plans; major technological innovation measures; major cases of rewards and punishments for workers and staff members; the institution, revision and abolition of rules and regulations applicable to the entire plant; and other important matters. It elects the factory director and examines and approves personnel at the deputy factory director level nominated by the factory director to be submitted to higher authorities for appointment.

Secondly, it is necessary to insure that those selected for the position of factory director are comrades who uphold the four basic principles, are really talented and well-trained and have the ability to organize and lead. The factory director is responsible for all the economic activities of the enterprise, exercises the power to direct production and operations, and submits plans on important matters to the congress of workers and staff members for examination and approval and organizes their implementation.

Thirdly, after freeing itself from administrative affairs, the enterprise party committee is mainly responsible for party-building and political and ideological work. It will conduct overall supervision of the enterprise's policy makers and directors; play a supervisory role to insure that the enterprise implements the party's line, principles and policies and state laws and decrees and fulfills its production, construction and other tasks; and strengthen its leadership over the trade union, CYL and other mass organizations to bring their roles into full play.

## SHANXI HOLDS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION CONFERENCE

HK260701 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to SHANXI RIBAO, the provincial People's Government held a provincial industry and communications telephone conference the evening of 24 October. The conference stressed: All departments, factories, mines and other enterprises must seriously implement the policies, rapidly and decisively handle the problems left over from history, solve the backlog of cases with an active but cautious approach, continue to grasp readjustment work and fulfill the year's readjustment plans.

It is necessary to further relax the policies, enliven the economy, get a good grasp of production in the last 2 months of the year, strive to fulfill the year's industrial and communications production tasks and prepare for next year's production, (Li Xiuren), deputy director of the provincial Planning Committee, presided over the conference. Vice Governor Wang Maolin made a speech.

Wang Maolin first analyzed the situation in industrial and communications production in Shanxi this year. The total value of the January-September industrial output was 3.5 percent higher than in the same period last year. However, the rate of increase is far behind the country as a whole; Shanxi ranks 23d of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in this respect. In view of this, Vice Governor Wang Maolin put forward the following demands for doing a good job in industrial and communications production in the next 2 months:

1. Seriously implement the principles and policies laid down by the Central Committee since the third plenary session, rapidly and decisively handle the problems left over from history and handle the backlog of cases with an active but cautious approach. We must take party disciplinary sanctions against those few people who deliberately boycott the central principles and policies and refuse to reverse cases that they know full well are miscarriages of justice.
2. We must continue to grasp readjustment work and fulfill the predicted readjustment plan for this year. The coal industry must seriously deal with hidden dangers in coal-mine management and insure safety in production. The light and textile industries must insure the fulfillment of this year's tasks of tapping potentials and carrying out innovations and improvements and strive to benefit from them at an early date. The machinery and national defense industries must develop more production opportunities, vigorously carry out regulation by market mechanism, get a good grasp of restructuring themselves, and gradually improve the orientation of their service for the light industry market and for the coal and energy industries.
3. Promote production in the light and textile industries and strive to insure that the margin of increase in the fourth quarter is higher than in the first three.
4. Get a good grasp of coal production, railway transport and power generation.
5. Be determined to boost production in small local coalmines.
6. Relax the policies and enliven the economy.
7. Get a good grasp of straightening out the enterprises and strengthen enterprise management.

#### BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL SCIENTIFIC LECTURES--The autonomous regional People's Government has decided to hold scientific and technological lectures for leading cadres in an effort to raise their level of modern scientific knowledge so as to strengthen leadership over the economy. The first lecture was held 20 October. (Lu Rongxi), engineer of the autonomous regional Scientific and Technological Commission, spoke on the characteristics and management of modern science and technology. Attending the lecture were leading comrades of the regional People's Government, including Kong Fei, Jie-er-ge-le, Hao Xiushan, (Chi Guanghua), Peng Mengyu, Ba-tu-ba-gen and responsible persons from the various regional commissions and offices--more than 40 persons in all. Also attending the lecture were Zhang Rugang, Qi Junshan and Se-yin-pa-ya-erh, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, and responsible persons of the regional CPPCC Committee. The preliminary schedule for the lectures is valid until the end of 1980. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Oct 80 SK]



#### HEILONGJIANG BEGINS ENLISTMENT OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

SK261107 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, the 1980 enlistments have begun in Heilongjiang Province. From rural areas, middle school graduates or equally educated youths aged 18 or 19 whose families have sufficient manpower and educated youths who have been assigned to work and live in the countryside and mountainous areas will be drafted. From urban areas, 1980 high school graduates aged 17 to 19 will be drafted. Students and young workers in government organizations, enterprises and establishments will not be drafted.

The conscription period is from 20 October to 19 November. All draftees should report to their areas of permanent residence, take political and physical examinations with the consent of their units' party organization and begin the procedures for joining the army with the approval of their district or county draft office.

Prior to the enlistment periods, provincial departments concerned called a meeting to discuss and make arrangements for this work. The meeting stressed: It is necessary to strictly implement the policy on enlistment and abide by related regulations. Malpractice must be strictly forbidden. Once it is spotted, it must be resolutely stopped. In serious cases, investigations should be made to discover those responsible and deal seriously with them. During the enlistment, propaganda and education work must be strengthened. It is imperative to conduct thorough education among the broad masses of people and draft-aged youths on enlisting in the army to protect our motherland according to the law. This will enable all people to understand that they are responsible for national defense and that joining the army is a glorious service. Youths will serve the needs of our motherland and obey its decision by voluntarily and actively responding to the draft call.

#### HEILONGJIANG MEETING ON ENTERPRISES' DECISIONMAKING POWER

SK260527 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Chen Jianfei, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor, urged party and government leaders at all levels to deepen their understanding, change their workstyle, adapt their ideology, work for the new era of economic reform and develop the experimental task of giving expanded decisionmaking power to enterprises. He made the remarks yesterday at a provincial conference in Harbin on the task of giving expanded decisionmaking power to enterprises on a trial basis.

In his address to the conference, Comrade Chen Jianfei said: Leading comrades of the party and government and of economic departments must acquire total understanding of the major policy decision of the party Central Committee and State Council on reforming the economic management system and its great significance. Comrade Hua Guofeng pointed out: "The shortcomings and defects of our economic management system mainly appear as follows: Overconcentration of power; excessive and rigid controls; denial of appropriate independence to socialist enterprises in their operations; improper use of government authority, both central and local, to make decisions directly and intervene administratively; and failure to distinguish either between the party and the government or between the government and the enterprise in the sphere of management, thus making it very difficult for the enterprise to establish independent systems of production control and of operation and management." These problems also exist in our province.

Comrade Chen Jianfei said: In economic planning, we have practiced unified planning in the form of government edicts. In finance, we have practiced overall control of revenues and expenditures with the state taking all profits and subsidizing all deficits.

In labor management, we have practiced state allocations and transfers. In material and product management, we have practiced the state monopoly of purchasing and marketing and distribution. The enterprise has thus become an appendage of the administrative organ without decisionmaking power of its own in matters concerning manpower, finance and materials, production and marketing. Both the enterprise and its workers are bound hand and foot. Therefore, we must reform the old management system in order to speed up socialist modernization and accomplish the four modernizations by the end of this century.

Touching upon the question of delegating power to the enterprises by the departments concerned, Comrade Chen Jianfei said: We have said time and again that the departments concerned must delegate power to the enterprises. However, this has not been carried out. As a result, enterprises do not have all the decisionmaking power as defined by the state. We have also failed to adequately study the new problems emerging from giving enterprises expanded decisionmaking power. Some of our leading comrades have failed to completely emancipate their minds. They have made no effort to explore new ways and are inflexible in implementing policies. All these problems not suitable to economic reform must be seriously resolved. In short, only by understanding the significance of economic reform and recognizing the need to expand the decisionmaking power of enterprises can we conscientiously stand in the forefront of our reform drive and enthusiastically support the expansion of the decisionmaking power of enterprises and the reform of our economic management system.

#### JILIN DEPUTIES, CPPCC MEMBERS DISCUSS VARIOUS ISSUES

SK241150 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Today's JILIN RIBAO publishes on page two excerpts of speeches delivered by deputies at the Third Standing Committee Session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress and by Standing Committee members at the Sixth enlarged Standing Committee Session of the Fourth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee.

At the third Standing Committee session of the fifth provincial People's Congress, Deputy (Zuo Jingxian) said: Efforts should be made to stop the exodus of competent personnel by continuously implementing the policy on intellectuals. With the housing problem and insufficient rations of flour and rice, teachers' living and working conditions are relatively poor. Attention should be paid to the fact that the middle and primary school teachers' living standards are too low and that they are not respected in society. Departments concerned should adopt effective measures to quickly improve the intellectuals' living and working conditions and conduct political and ideological education to persuade them to work contentedly at their current jobs and to thereby stop the exodus of competent personnel.

Deputy (Wei Dongjin) said: There are about 50,000 educated youth settling in the rural areas of our province. They and others are virtually deserted by society both politically and in real life, especially those old, unmarried women who are registered as rural residents but live in urban areas year round. They are depressed and pessimistic. I suggest that departments concerned strive to solve their problems.

Deputy (Gao Changchun) said: Prompt action should be taken to check waste in various fields according to the law. Waste is a serious problem in our province. In capital construction, timber, cement and glass are being wasted. In people's air defense construction, the situation is even worse. Most construction projects fail to meet the requirement for usefulness in both peacetime and wartime.

Deputy (Li Yuenan) said: Being greatly concerned about the price issue, provincial organs organized some people from the People's Congress and CPPCC to conduct investigations. It seemed they were going to solve all problems, but the more investigations there were, the higher the prices became. The price hikes do not stop. I believe all investigations should be able to solve problems and that effective measures should be taken.

Deputy (Pei Caoyun) said: We pay scant attention to middle and primary schools. Over many years, normal schools graduated few teachers. As a result, the level of middle and primary school teachers has become the lowest since our country's founding. Education funds are another big problem. Many middle and primary schools have no money to purchase teaching aids.

Deputies (Liu Jinghui) and (Pei Suyun) said: Attention should not only be paid to key middle and primary schools, but to common middle and primary schools as well. Concentrating on the number of students of key schools admitted to institutions of higher education while most common schools are ignored is incorrect.

Deputy (Jiang Zexian) said: What is the explanation for the deficits in our province? Leaders at the provincial level should introduce related plans. At the next session, provincial government leaders should make explanations in this regard and answer questions advanced by other deputies.

Deputy (Liu Wen) said: Overstaffed organizations should be readjusted. Units at the committee, office and bureau levels total 68 in the provincial government alone. The number of their staff is not clear. However, I would guess that it is more than twice the number before the Cultural Revolution.

Guan Mengjue, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Democratic League; (Zhao Ruyi), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Democratic League; and (Shang Ke), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPPCC Committee; said: Since Changchun is a city open to foreigners, city administration work must be done well to give foreigners a good impression.

(An Zhilan), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPPCC Committee, said: We should not label those aged but competent cadres who can handle everything as dogs in the manger. They will be upset if they are not assigned proper jobs. No uniformity should be pursued in implementing central documents. Instead, efforts should be made to distinguish between circumstances and adopt measures accordingly. I hope that organizational departments give due consideration to the jobs and livelihood of the old cadres.

#### JILIN FORUM ON JOINT FARM-INDUSTRY-COMMERCE VENTURES

SK270612 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to a JILIN RIBAO report, in order to accelerate the development of joint farm-industry-commerce enterprises and to promote economic reform, the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee recently held a forum on joint farm-industry-commerce enterprises in Nongan County. Since the beginning of this year, three counties--Yushu, Nongan and Huaide--have been running such enterprises on a trial basis. They have established 37 specialized corporations and 374 joint farm-industry-commerce enterprises, of which 114 are large-scale ones. Apart from these enterprises, 269 joint farm-industry-commerce enterprises have been established in 34 counties and cities in Liaoning Province.

The forum fully affirmed the achievements scored by our province in experimenting with such joint enterprises over the past 9 months and set forth ways to accelerate the development of joint farm-industry-commerce enterprises and to run the existing enterprises well.



The forum urged efforts to speed up the development and broaden the scope of such joint ventures and to produce more items to serve agriculture and the livelihood of the local people. The forum also stressed that to run such joint ventures, it is necessary to adhere to economic cooperation. This does not mean cooperation among administrative units, but cooperation on a voluntary basis and for mutual benefit. By no means should we practice coercion.

The forum also advanced specific views on the source of funds, management and material allocation of the farm-industry-commerce enterprises.

Provincial Secretary Comrade Zhang Gensheng chaired and spoke at the forum. Comrade Mu Lin and Wang Jiping also addressed the forum. Attending the forum were responsible provincial, municipal, prefectural, autonomous prefectural, county and department officials concerned.

#### JILIN: CHANGCHUN CONVENES EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

SK250804 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] According to Changchun RIBAO, Changchun Municipality has 119,300 people awaiting work. The number of jobless people in this municipality will reach 155,000 by 1985. How can we deal with these employment problems? The Changchun Municipal CCP Committee and People's Government recently held a work conference on employment. The conference urged that efforts be made to eliminate the old thinking of the "iron rice bowl" and the old practice of letting the state make job arrangements for all laborers. It advocated vigorously opening all avenues for production, employment and study.

To this end, the conference set forth the following tasks: 1) Larger mining and industrial enterprises should bring their existing conditions into full play so as to establish new collective enterprises and establishments. 2) Efforts should be made to encourage individuals to voluntarily organize cooperatives and cooperative business groups by raising funds themselves. 3) Active efforts should be made to develop various collective service trades run by neighborhoods and make these trades suit local needs. 4) It is necessary to actively develop farms, teams, agricultural sideline production bases and agricultural, industrial and commercial integrated enterprises which recruit their workers mainly among educated youths awaiting work. 5) Further efforts should be made to do a good job in operating labor service companies. 6) It is necessary to allow individual laborers to earn a living themselves if the law permits and others are not exploited. 7) Efforts should be made to open all avenues for study and take various measures to develop vocational and technical education. 8) Active efforts should be made to improve the labor system and to adopt flexible measures to arrange more jobs for those awaiting work.

To bring the enthusiasm of all sectors into full play, to promote the progress of the collective economy and to expand the capability to place jobless youths, the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee and People's Government decided to emancipate minds, relax policy restrictions and supply first and second category materials needed by collective enterprises and establishments.

All collectively-owned enterprises, large and small, should be treated equally in employment planning, labor management and labor protection. The scale of welfare payments and wages at these enterprises and establishments may be set higher or lower than that of state enterprises or according to their income and accumulation and in line with the principle of "to each according to his work."

Assets and products of cooperatives and cooperative businesses belong to them collectively. Under no circumstances should any department, unit or individual encroach upon these assets and products. In collectively-owned farms, teams, agricultural sideline production bases and agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises which have recruited their workers mainly from educated youths awaiting work, the educated youths themselves may invest money at their unit.

The urban family register and ration status of such educated youths may remain unchanged. As to those who engage in individual business, it is necessary to give the green light to them and allow them to bring their children and one or two apprentices with them.

Newly established individual businesses are exempt from taxes for 1 year. Beginning in 1980, all 1980 high school graduates, former high school graduates who have not gone to the countryside and other young people will be allowed to stay in urban areas without registrations and will be regarded as youths awaiting work. All educated youths who have settled in the countryside should be placed in or transferred to an adequate post in urban or rural areas by the end of 1981.

#### LIAONING DELEGATION TO MARK PRC'S ENTRY INTO KOREAN WAR

SK250850 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of the North Pyongan Provincial Administrative Committee, the Liaoning provincial people's friendship delegation left 24 October for North Pyongan Province, the DPRK, to attend activities marking the 30th anniversary of China's voluntary participation in the Korean war. The delegation is composed of seven persons with Zhang Zhiyuan, deputy governor of Liaoning Province, and (Liu Chunfang), deputy commander of the Liaoning Provincial Military District, as head and deputy head, respectively.

#### LI DESHENG ATTENDS SHENYANG THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE

SK260059 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The Liaoning provincial delegation to the national theatrical festival of minority groups gave a performance at the Shenyang Zhonghua Theater on the evening of 25 October. Leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units and the provincial and Shenyang municipal party, government and army leaders, including Li Desheng, Guo Feng, Liao Hansheng and Xu Shaofu, attended the performance.

#### LIAONING RIBAO CALLS FOR SUPERVISION OF POLICY RELAXATION

SK270539 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Report on 27 October LIAONING RIBAO commentator's article: "Policy Should Be Relaxed, and Supervision Should Keep Pace With Policy Relaxation"]

[Excerpts] The article says since the party Central Committee called for relaxing rural policies, the peasants' initiative has been at an all-time high, the rural economy has further improved and the overall situation has become better and better. When we advocate policy relaxation today, we do so in the context of past excessive and rigid policy controls under the influence of the ultraleft line. The purpose of policy relaxation is basically to make party policy more favorable to developing productivity and to improving the people's livelihood so that the peasants may recuperate and prosper, agricultural production may recover and develop and the superiority of the socialist collective economy may manifest itself. Therefore, policy relaxation definitely does not mean a departure from party policy and the socialist road nor negating everything and doing things as one pleases. From the leadership point of view, policy relaxation definitely does not mean letting things drift and taking a hands-off attitude. On the contrary, it demands more strengthened leadership and supervision to insure that rural economy advances along the socialist road.

The article points out: In stressing the strengthening of supervision, we are not calling for a return of mass criticism, mass arrests and other past abuses. The supervision we have in mind is the effective use of persuasion and education by means of typical examples and the use of economic leverage to constantly raise the peasants' socialist consciousness and build close ties with them. We must be able to relax our policies and at the same time exercise effective supervision. We must master this leadership skill and work method.

**QINGHAI: BANQEN ERDINI URGES DALAI LAMA TO RETURN**

SK260538 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to a QINGHAI RIBAO report, accompanied by Zha-xi-wang-xu, chairman of the Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee, NPC Vice Chairman Banqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyancan inspected (Honger) brigade at (Shihuier) commune in Pingan County and cordially greeted the Dalai's sister (Xu-luo-sai) and other relatives on 24 October.

Vice Chairman Banqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyancan spoke at the welcoming meeting. He said: Convincing the Dalai Lama and all Tibetan compatriots residing abroad to return to China is the consistent policy and desire of the party. We all hope that they will return to the embrace of the motherland. The people throughout the country and all Tibetan people welcome their return.

He continued: All patriots belong to one big family, whether they rally to the common cause early or late. We welcome the Dalai's return any time he wishes. If he is not inclined to return immediately, he can just come for a visit. He can settle down here any time he so desires. We sincerely welcome the Dalai and all Tibetan compatriots residing abroad to return home to build their own country and native area.

Vice Chairman Banqen Erdini also listened to reports by commune and brigade cadres on this year's production and harvest and the livelihood of the masses. He asked for details about the food grains and income of commune families. He was satisfied to hear that production has developed and the people's daily lives have improved over the past few years. He also interviewed and talked with the Dalai's relatives and gave them gifts.

At noon, Vice Chairman Banqen Erdini was invited to visit the family of (Xu-luo-sai), a member of the Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee and a sister of the Dalai. He was treated to delicious native food.

Vice Chairman Banqen Erdini also visited other commune families. He said he hoped that cadres and the masses of various nationalities in (Honger) brigade would do a good job in maintaining ties among the various nationalities, engaging in production and building their own hometown with one heart and one mind and with concerted efforts.

**QINGHAI CPPCC SESSION CONCLUDES 21 OCTOBER**

SK230945 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Third Session of the Fourth Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded at the Xining guesthouse on the morning of 21 October. Fang Xin, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided. Liang Buting, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, attended. The session unanimously approved and adopted a resolution on the report prepared by the Motions Examination Committee, adopted the political resolution of the Third Session of the Fourth Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee and a resolution on the work report of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee. The session elected 11 additional Standing Committee members. Zha-xi-wang-xu, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a closing speech.

**QINGHAI CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS 21 OCTOBER**

SK230939 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee held its 10th meeting on the afternoon of 21 October. Zha-xi-wang-xu, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided. The meeting decided to establish a study committee, a historical data committee and other organs. The meeting also discussed matters concerning transmitting and implementing the guidelines of the Third Session of the Fourth Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee. Zha-xi-wang-xu delivered a speech on nationalities and religious policies.



## MA WENRUI ADDRESSES SHAANXI ORGANS' PARTY CONGRESS

HK250422 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The fourth party congress of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee organs took place from 16 to 20 October. The congress called on all party members in the organs to further emancipate their minds, be resolved to carry out reform, boost their spirits, unite as one, and make still greater contributions toward promoting party workstyle and discipline, improving the party's combat effectiveness and speeding up the building of the four modernizations.

The congress stressed: Since the guiding principles were promulgated, the party's fine traditions have been gradually revived and unhealthy workstyles have disappeared to some extent. However, certain leading party cadres in a few units are still practicing unhealthy workstyles and bureaucratism exists everywhere. Its main manifestations are sitting high above the people, becoming divorced from reality, mental ossification, sticking to old ways and conventions, overstaffing, lack of stress on work efficiency, working in a dilatory fashion, passing the buck among one another, and following a patriarchal workstyle in which one person alone has the say. The masses inside and outside the party highly object to this mentality and workstyle of seeking special privileges.

The congress demanded that party members strive to take the lead in implementing the party's line, principles, policies and resolutions; in studying politics, culture, professional matters and technology; in upholding unity and uprooting factionalism; in observing party discipline and state law; and in improving workstyle and overcoming bureaucratism.

After repeated democratic consultations the congress elected the Fourth CCP Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee organs and the delegates to the sixth provincial party congress. Responsible persons of the provincial CCP Committee attended the opening and closing ceremonies. Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Comrade Ma Wenrui made a speech on 20 October on study for party and government cadres, overcoming bureaucratism and other issues.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said: We are now in a period of shifting the work focus and reforming all kinds of systems. There are a number of ideological problems. To strengthen the party's ideological and political work is an important condition for insuring the smooth progress of building the four modernizations. The most fundamental thing in strengthening ideological and political work is for party and government cadres to do a good job of study. The party organizations in the organs must regard this as their primary task. Centering on this aim, they must organize the party members and cadres to decide on their own study plans.

We must overcome bureaucratism and promote the party workstyle. Comrade Ma Wenrui said: In the party workstyle, we must currently lay stress on overcoming bureaucratism and all kinds of privilege-seeking; these things cause the greatest dissatisfaction among the masses. To do away with bureaucratism, we must solve the defects of swollen bureaucracy with its numerous layers and links. The party members and cadres in our provincial organs should discuss this problem in depth, boldly expose the defects in this respect and explore ways to solve the problem. It is necessary to set up post-responsibility systems and clearly define the scope of people's responsibilities.

It is necessary to resolutely implement the regulations of the central authorities and the provincial CCP Committee on living conditions for high-ranking cadres. They must certainly not seek special privileges. Housing and transportation systems must be observed. It is necessary to act according to the organizational procedures in handling issues of schooling, the labor, military or party recruitment of children and relatives, and their cadre promotion, upgrading, transfer, and change of domicile. Individuals are not allowed to act as they like in these respects. Every party member, especially the leading party cadres, must take the lead in carrying out these procedures.

We must bring democracy into play and put democratic life in the organs on a sound basis. In bringing democracy into play, it is necessary to eliminate the influence of feudalistic and bourgeois ideology and criticize and correct undemocratic phenomena such as pursuing the patriarchal system and allowing only one person to have the say. What is the current situation in our provincial CCP Committee organs? Are there any problems in our organs and among some comrades of possessing unrestrained powers, one person alone having the say with others only able to always do what they are told and not being able or not daring to put forward differing opinions? Are people taken to task on the slightest provocation, and is there any inequality in treating people? Is there any practice of only liking to listen to praise, not liking to hear criticism, and flying into a temper and even suppressing democracy when hearing others speak about one's own shortcomings and errors? Is there any lack of stress on revolutionary principles, and is there any haggling over trifles, trading principles, pursuing private interests, and so on? We cannot ignore these problems, we must work with resolve to overcome them.

We must concern ourselves with the masses' daily life and ease their worries. Comrade Ma Wenrui said: The CCP committee of the organs and the basic-level party branches must regularly concern themselves with the masses' life. The 10-year catastrophe brought many new problems to the masses' life. Many cadres and workers are living far apart from their spouses; living quarters are far from their places of work; there is a universal housing shortage; welfare undertakings such as creches, nurseries, laundries and tailor shops have not yet been revived, cultural and physical culture activities have not been launched on an extensive scale; cadres have to spend a lot of time traveling to and from work, buying food, cooking and looking after children. This causes many difficulties for cadres, staff and workers and has a bad effect on work, study and organizational life in the organs. The responsible administrators of the various units should be mainly responsible for grasping these problems in the cadres' daily life. Everything possible must be done to solve those problems that can be solved in a rational way.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said in conclusion: To accomplish the four modernizations, our party is currently carrying out reforms of the political and economic systems. All of us are shouldering glorious and heavy historical responsibilities in carrying forward the cause and advancing into the future, doing away with the old and setting up the new. I hope that all the congress delegates, all party members in the provincial CCP Committee organs, and the party organizations at all levels will boost their spirits, dare to think and act, fear no difficulty, work hard and make their proper contribution to the smooth progress of the various reforms guided by the correct line, principles and policies of the Central Committee.

#### MA WENRUI ADDRESSES SHAANXI RURAL RESPONSIBILITY MEETING

HK270532 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to SHAANXI RIBAO, the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee convened a forum of responsible comrades of the province and the prefectures and municipalities from 6 to 15 October which concentrated on discussing the question of further strengthening and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems. Comrade Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke on behalf of the committee at the conclusion of the meeting.

The meeting held: The central document on further strengthening and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems is extremely important. It has solved a current major problem in rural work and is of far-reaching significance for clarifying and unifying understanding, consolidating the collective economy, developing agricultural production, stabilizing the overall situation and developing the excellent situation.

This document again emphasizes the orientation of relying on and consolidating the collective economy and accomplishing agricultural modernization and clearly stipulates the guiding principle of acting in light of local conditions, providing appropriate guidance and promoting all kinds of production responsibility systems. It also calls on us to study the new situations, solve the new problems, develop the excellent situation and strive for a great bumper harvest in agriculture. The participants declared: We will seriously study this important document, get an all-round and correct appreciation of its spirit and resolutely implement it in connection with reality.

Comrade Ma Wenrui pointed out in his speech: We must have a clear idea of and do a good job of the following points in implementing the central document:

1. The collective economy is the unshakeable foundation for the advance of China's agriculture toward modernization. We must persistently follow the orientation of agricultural collectivization.

2. Improving management, implementing the principle of distribution according to work and strengthening and perfecting the production responsibility systems constitute the current cardinal link in further consolidating the collective economy and developing agricultural production.

3. We should adopt different guiding principles with regard to fixing production quotas for each household according to different areas and different communes and brigades. A few mountainous production teams in our province has been poor and backward for a long time. They have to rely on state grain and loans for their food and production and on relief measures for their livelihood. We should support the masses' demand for fixing production quotas for each household in such production teams where this demand is raised. They can institute this method. They can also institute full responsibility in production for the household. This system can be kept stable for a relatively long time. Some places that have been in difficulty for a long time and some communes and brigades that have not been run well should not be limited to the method of fixing production quotas for each household to solve their problems. As for the large number of production teams that are in an intermediate conditions, it is necessary to adopt effective measures and make great efforts to help them rectify their leadership groups, make a success of management, set up production responsibility systems suited to local conditions and put them on a sound basis, develop production and develop the collective economy.

The Guangzhong and Hanzhong regions and the plains in other parts of the province should not fix production quotas for each household. Guangzhong and Hanzhong are the province's grain, cotton and oil production bases. They have a relatively high level of mechanization and water conservancy facilities. The majority of production teams there are run relatively well. They possess the conditions for gradually introducing relatively advanced forms of responsibility systems suited to local conditions. This can bring about a relatively great enhancement of the productive forces and establish a consolidated foundation for the development of the national economy in the province.

4. In the coming winter and spring all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees must regard as an important task setting up production responsibility systems, putting them on a sound basis and further improving labor remuneration. They must make unified arrangements for this work while carrying out winter production and strive to grasp it well.

He said: Grain production in Shaanxi has fallen this year due to natural disasters. This is a rather great discrepancy between grain procurement and sales. The work of autumn grain procurement is about to begin.



All places must investigate and analyze the situation of natural disasters, verify production and get a good grasp of procurement work. While grasping grain procurement, it is also necessary to strictly control the amount of grain sold. We must make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood in the disaster areas. We must strictly control market prices and strengthen management over the rural trade fairs.

Comrade Ma Wenrui emphasized: At present we are in a period of reforming all systems. Ideological problems of all kinds will naturally crop up and the remnants of the feudalist and bourgeois ideologies still have a considerable market. We must therefore attach importance to and get a good grasp of ideological and political work. We must conduct serious investigation and study and carry out patient and meticulous ideological work in light of the state of mind of the cadres and masses.

This forum also studied and discussed preparatory work for the provincial party congress and proposed convening the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress. The meeting also looked into convening a small planning conference, doing a good job of propaganda and education concerning the trial of the two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, promoting planned parenthood work, reforming the organs and other matters.

#### XINJIANG'S WANG FENG CALLS CONFERENCE ON GRAIN

OW261032 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Summary] "The Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee and the regional People's Government held a telephone conference the evening of 24 October to urge the party committees and people's governments at all levels to do a good job in purchasing and delivering grain, oil-bearing crops and meat so as to fulfill the (?1980) purchase and delivery quotas. Attending the conference were Wang Feng, Ismail Amat, Li Jiayu, A-mu-dong Ni-ya-zi and [words indistinct], responsible comrades of the party and government organizations in Xinjiang Autonomous Region. The speeches of Ismail Amat, A-mu-dong Ni-ya-zi and Li Jiayu touched on the procurement of grain, oil-bearing crops and meat and the current situation of Xinjiang's agricultural production and animal husbandry.

Xinjiang has made fairly good progress in purchasing grain, oil-bearing crops and meat since early this year. As of 15 October, 88.8 percent of Xinjiang region's wheat procurement plan for 1980 was fulfilled. Wheat procurement quotas were either fulfilled or overfulfilled by Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Urumqi Municipality, 17 counties and cities and 40 regimental farms in Xinjiang. Meanwhile, edible oil procurement quotas were also fulfilled or overfulfilled by Tacheng Prefecture, Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Urumqi Municipality, Qitai and 8 other counties and 9 state farms in Xinjiang. On behalf of the regional party committee and regional People's Government, Comrade A-mu-dong Ni-ya-zi publicly commended the localities and units that have either fulfilled or overfulfilled the 1980 procurement quotas for wheat and edible oil.

Speaking at the telephone conference, Comrade A-mu-dong Ni-ya-zi pointed out: "In view of Xinjiang's (?arrangements) for implementing the procurement plan and other related policies laid down by the party, it is absolutely possible for all localities in Xinjiang Autonomous Region to either fulfill or overfulfill this year's procurement quotas for grain and edible oil. However, the procurement work has not yet been carried out evenly in all localities. Wheat purchased in 11 prefectures, autonomous prefectures and cities of Xinjiang is less than in the same period of 1979. By 15 October, wheat purchased throughout Xinjiang was approximately 20 million jin less than in the corresponding period of 1979. Everyone must pay special attention to this problem.

Comrade A-mu-dong Ni-ya-zi called for still greater efforts in carrying out the following tasks:

1. "The principal leading comrades at all levels of the party committee and People's Government must personally understand wheat procurement so as to overcome the practice of letting things drift in wheat procurement."
2. "A thorough investigation must be made on the progress of fulfilling the major procurement quotas so as to solve all kinds of ideological and practical problems arising from procurement and strive to complete the unfinished wheat procurement tasks in various localities."
3. "A good job must be done in purchasing and delivering corn and other autumn grain crops."
4. "A firm grip must be maintained on grain allocation and transport."

Touching on meat procurement, A-mu-dong Ni-ya-zi pointed out that the current policies on the procurement of beef and mutton will be continuously implemented by the regional People's Government. The purchasing prices for extra portions of beef and mutton purchased outside the quota will be increased. However, the counties and regimental farms that have not yet fulfilled their procurement quotas are not allowed to sell collectively-owned cattle and sheep at the local market.

"Speaking at the conference, Comrade Li Jiayu, secretary of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee, elaborated on Xinjiang's production in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry at present and during this winter and next spring. He urged the party committees and people's governments at all levels to strengthen their leadership over agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry and strive for still greater development. Touching on Xinjiang's situation in the production of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, Comrade Li Jiayu said: Thanks to the gradual implementation of various economic policies, the productive enthusiasm is unprecedentedly high among the masses of commune members and farm workers. Based on the higher output in the past 2 consecutive years, a bumper harvest in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry was again reported in Xinjiang this year. The total grain output is expected to be higher than in previous years. The output of industrial crops has been increased by a large margin this year. The cotton output is expected to be 30 percent higher than in 1979, while the total output of oil-bearing crops and beets is expected to be 10.9 percent and 20 percent higher, respectively, than last year. Livestock is anticipated to be 1 million head more than last year, which is going to be a record high for Xinjiang. Meanwhile, some [words indistinct] mu of land have been afforested."

Comrade Li Jiayu emphatically pointed out: "Autumn crops have not yet been harvested. In order to achieve an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture this year and create favorable conditions for increasing farm output in 1981, we must do a great deal of work at present and this winter. Therefore, all localities must do an even better job in autumn harvesting and plowing as well as in field management of wheat this winter." Simultaneously with fully understanding preparations for spring farming, all localities should also make concerted efforts to build more farmland capital construction irrigation projects that yield quicker results and provide greater benefits to the masses. Comrade Li Jiayu concluded his speech by calling on all localities, the farming areas in particular, to further promote the system of fixed responsibility in production and do a better job of year-end income distribution.

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